

DOMINION OF CANADA

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1922

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1922







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*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion  
of Canada.*

## REPORT

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,

*Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

OTTAWA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922



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## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## PART I

## REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF  
INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922







## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OTTAWA, August 15, 1922.

Hon. CHARLES STEWART,  
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1922.

Last year we published in the report a short history of the department. This year, as an appropriate sequence, we submit the following brief historical account of the treaty relations of the British and Canadian Governments with the Indians, from the earliest times down to the present date. This subject is considered timely as the past year has seen the completion of probably the last treaty that will be entered into with Canadian Indians, Treaty No. 11 covering the MacKenzie River District and surrounding parts.

### OUR INDIAN TREATIES

From the time of the first British settlement in New England, the title of the Indians to lands occupied by them was conceded and compensation was made to them for the surrender of their hunting grounds. The Crown has always reserved to itself the exclusive right to treat with the Indians for the surrender of their lands, and this rule, which was confirmed by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763, is still adhered to.

In 1670, during the reign of Charles II, instructions were given to the governors of the colonies, which, among other matters, directed that Indians who desired to place themselves under the British should be well received and protected.

For nearly a century the Indians most intimately associated with the English were the Five Nations, living in what is now the state of New York. These were known as the "Iroquois League" and at first comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senacas. In 1715 the Tuscaroras from North Carolina were admitted to this league, which from that time has been known as the "Six Nations".

There are still of record numerous agreements and treaties, dating back as far as the year 1664 and made by the British with the Indians of New England, while Canada was still under French Government.

### QUEBEC

Unlike the British, the French did not admit that the Indians had any title to lands but claimed them for the Crown by right of discovery and conquest. Reserves were, however, set apart from time to time for the use of the Indians and these were confirmed by the British in Article XL of the Articles of Capitulation signed at Montreal on September 8, 1760, which reads, in part, as follows:—

"The Savages or Indian Allies of his most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they choose to remain there: they shall not be molested on any pretence whatsoever, for having carried arms and served his most Christian Majesty."







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In later years other reserves were set apart for Indians in the province of Quebec under authority of an Act of the province of Canada dated August 30, 1851 (14 & 15 Victoria, Cap. 106).

## MARITIME PROVINCES

Two of the reserves in Prince Edward Island were grants from private owners and the third was purchased by the Dominion Government for the Indians. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia some reserves were set apart by the Provincial Governments before Confederation and others have been purchased for the use of the Indians by the Dominion Government since that date.

## ONTARIO

Practically the whole of Upper Canada was surrendered to the Crown by treaties made by the Government with the Indians, reserves of sufficient extent being set apart for their use at points chosen by the Indians. In addition to the indigenous tribes, it was necessary to provide lands for the Six Nations Indians who came to Canada after the American revolution to compensate them for the loss of their lands in the Mohawk Valley. Reserves were set aside for them on the Bay of Quinte and on the Grand river.

Up to the year 1818 the compensation for the lands, whether in goods or money, was paid to the Indians at the time of treaty but since that date it has taken the form of an annuity.

Previous to the year 1829, the custom was to pay these annuities in goods of the same description as the annual presents, by which practice the Indians, having already received an adequate supply of clothing, had a strong inducement to dispose of the remainder for any object of more immediate want or attraction, among which liquor ranked foremost.

In 1829, Sir John Colborne, being desirous of checking the evils of this system and to promote the settlement and civilization of the Indians, obtained permission from the Secretary of State to apply the annuities towards building houses and purchasing agricultural implements and stock for such members of the several tribes, interested in the payments, as were disposed to settle in the province; and from that time the issue of goods in payment of annuities ceased. The change seems at first to have been unwillingly adopted by the Indians but was later generally approved of. Within two or three years the settlements at Coldwater, the Narrows, St. Clair and Munceytown were established by means of these funds and later several other settlements were formed or enlarged.

In consequence of this change it became necessary to credit each band, yearly, with the amount of its annuity and to direct the expenditure of the money for its benefit. This has led to the admission of the Indians to a voice in the disbursement of their funds. The Government has not abandoned control but still exercises a restraint on improvident or improper expenditure and directs undertakings for their advantage, but the general practice is for the Indians to determine among themselves how the money is to be spent, sending a resolution of their council to the department covering each item.

There have been many surrenders of lands for the purpose of sale or lease, the proceeds of which are placed to the credit of the Indians, and there have been others for railway purposes, roads, churches, schools, etc., but the principal surrenders were made under Treaty and cover practically the whole province.

## OLD UPPER CANADA TREATIES

By treaty of May 15, 1786, the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians surrendered Anderdon township and part of West Sandwich, Lambton county; also Bois Blanc island in the Detroit river.







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By treaty of May 19, 1790, the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatonic and Huron Indians surrendered parts of Kent, Elgin and Middlesex counties, containing about 2,000,000 acres of land, in consideration of goods to the value of £1,200 currency delivered at the time of treaty.

By treaty of December 7, 1792, signed at Navy Hall, the Mississagua Indians surrendered Norfolk and Haldimand counties and parts of Lincoln, Wentworth, Brant, Oxford, Middlesex, Elgin and Welland counties, containing about 2,000,000 acres of land.

This surrender was taken to correct a defect in one taken on May 22, 1784.

The consideration in this case was £1,180. 7s. 4d. sterling.

By treaty of September 7, 1796, the Chippewa Indians surrendered part of Middlesex and Oxford counties, on the north side of the River Thames, in consideration for which they were paid £1,200, Quebec currency, in goods, at the time of treaty.

By treaty of September 7, 1796, the Chippewa Indians surrendered part of Lambton and Kent counties, in consideration for which they were paid £800 currency, in goods at the time of treaty.

By treaty of August 21, 1797, the Mississagua Indians surrendered part of Nelson township, in Halton county, containing about 3,450 acres in consideration of goods to the value of £75 2s. 6d. delivered at the time of treaty.

By treaty of May 22, 1798, the Chippewa Indians surrendered part of Simcoe county, including Penetanguishene harbour and islands therein, for the sum of £104 paid to them in goods at the time of treaty.

By treaty of June 30, 1798, the Chippewa Indians surrendered St. Joseph, Caribou or Payer tanassin island, between Lakes Huron and Superior—one hundred and twenty miles in circumference—in consideration of goods, to the value of £1,200, Quebec currency, delivered to them at the time of treaty.

By treaty of September 11, 1800, the Ottawa, Chippewa, Powtawattamie and Wyandott Indians surrendered part of Essex county, containing 2,412 acres and a roadway, in consideration of the payment of £300 in goods delivered at the time of treaty.

By treaty of August 1, 1805, the Mississagua Indians surrendered Etobicoke, York and Vaughan townships and parts of King, Whitechurch and Markam townships, York county.

This was in confirmation of a surrender signed, on September 25, 1787, when "divers goods and valuable consideration was given." Ten shillings was paid at the time of this confirmation.

By treaty of September 6, 1806, the Mississagua Indians surrendered part of Peel and Halton counties, to the extent of about 85,000 acres, in consideration of goods to the value of £1,000 9s. 14d. delivered at the time of treaty.

By treaty of the 17th and 18th of November, 1815, the Chippewa Indians surrendered part of Simcoe county containing about 250,000 acres, in consideration of £4,000 paid to the Indians at the time of treaty.

By treaty of August 6, 1816, the Mississagua Indians surrendered part of Thurlow township, Hastings county, at the mouth of Moira river, Bay of Quinte, containing about 428 acres, in consideration of £107 paid to the Indians at the time of treaty.

By treaty of October 17, 1818, the Chippewas of lakes Huron and Simcoe surrendered part of Gray, Wellington, Dufferin and Simcoe counties, containing about 1,592,000 acres, in consideration of an annuity of £1,200 payable in goods.

By treaty of October 28, 1818, the Mississagua Indians surrendered parts of Wellington, Dufferin, Peel, and Halton counties to the extent of about 648,000 acres, known as the Mississagua Tract, in the Home District. The consideration in this case was an annuity of £522 10s. to be paid in goods.

By treaty of November 5, 1818, the Chippewa Indians surrendered Rude township and parts of Muskoka, Morrison, Draper and Oakley, Muskoka district, part of







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Ontario county; Victoria and Peterborough counties; and parts of Durham, Haldimilton, Hastings and Northumberland counties, containing about 1,951,000 acres, in consideration of an annuity of £740, province currency, payable in goods.

By treaty of February 28, 1820, the Mississagua Indians surrendered part of Toronto township, Peel county, containing about 2,000 acres in consideration of £50 currency paid at the time of treaty.

By treaty of July 8, 1822, the Chippewa Indians surrendered part of Middlesex, Lambton and Kent counties, containing about 580,000 acres, in consideration of an annuity of £2 10s. in goods to each man, woman and child of the Chippewas then inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land, and who shall be living at the respective times appointed for the delivery of the said merchandise, during their respective lives and to their posterity for ever, provided that the number of annuitants should not at any time exceed 240, being the number of persons then composing the said nation claiming and inhabiting the said tract.

By treaty of July 20, 1820, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte surrendered about 52 square miles, in consideration of an annuity of £2 10s. for each man, woman and child but not to exceed the sum of £450 a year.

By treaty of November 28, 1822, the Mississagua Indians surrendered parts of Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington and Hastings counties, containing about 2,748,000 acres, in consideration of an annuity of £2 10s. in goods, to each man, woman and child, provided the number of annuitants shall not at any time exceed 257, being the present number of persons entitled to the same.

By treaty of July 10, 1827, the Chippewa Indians surrendered parts of Waterloo, Wellington, Huron, Lambton, Middlesex and Oxford counties and all of Perth county, containing about 2,182,049 acres, in consideration of an annuity of £1,100 payable in goods.

This was in confirmation of a treaty signed by them on April 26, 1825, but giving the area surrendered more exactly.

By treaty of August 9, 1836, the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians surrendered their claim to Manitoulin island to be used as a reserve for all Indians.

By treaty of October 25, 1836, the Moravian Indians surrendered their lands on the north side of the River Thames, containing about 2,500 acres, in consideration of an annuity of \$600.

The annuities granted to the Indians under the Old Upper Canada treaties were capitalized some time previous to confederation and the interest placed each year to the credit of their respective accounts and distributed to the Indians entitled to them semi-annually with the interest derived from sale of their lands, timber, etc.

By treaty of September 7, 1850, at Sault Ste. Marie, the Ojibway (or Chippewa) Indians surrendered the land on the north shore of lake Superior, including the islands, from Batchawana bay to Pigeon river, and inland to the height of land, except reserves mentioned, in Algoma and Thunder Bay districts, in consideration of an immediate payment of £2,900 and an annuity of £500. If the territory ceded should produce a sufficient amount the annuity to be increased to £1 currency for each individual, provided the number of annuitants shall be two-thirds of their present number (which is 1,240). This increase of annuity was authorized by Order in Council of July 22, 1875, and arrears of increase paid for the years 1853, 1854, 1856, 1872, 1873 and 1874.

By treaty of September 9, 1850, the Ojibwa (or Chippewa) Indians surrendered the eastern and northern shores of lake Huron, including the islands, from Penetanguishene to Batchawana bay, and inland to the height of land, except reserves mentioned, in Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing and Algoma districts, in consideration of an immediate payment of £2,900 and an annuity of £600. If the territory ceded should produce a sufficient amount the annuity to be increased to £1 currency for each individual provided the number of annuitants shall be two-thirds of their







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present number (which is 1,422). This increase of annuity was authorized by Order in Council of July 22, 1875, and arrears of increase paid for 1873 and 1874.

*Treaty 9*

In the years 1905 and 1906 Treaty Commissioners Duncan C. Scott and Samuel Stewart (for the Dominion) and Daniel George MacMartin (for the Province of Ontario) negotiated a treaty with the Ojibwa and Cree Indians north of the height of land and a surrender was obtained of a tract of land described in the treaty, containing about 90,000 square miles, under the following conditions: Lands to be reserved for the use of the Indians to the extent of one square mile for each family of five. A present of \$8 to be made to each Indian at the time of treaty. An annuity of \$4 for each Indian and schools to be established for the Indians where necessary.

This treaty was signed at:—

Osnaburg, on July 12, 1905.  
Fort Hope, on July 19, 1905.  
Martins Falls, on July 25, 1905.  
Fort Albany, on August 3, 1905.  
Moose Factory, on August 9, 1905.  
New Post, on August 21, 1905.  
Abitibi, on June 7, 1906.  
Matachewan, on June 20, 1906.  
Mattagami, on July 7, 1906.  
Flying Post, on July 16, 1906.  
New Brunswick House, on July 25, 1906.  
Long Lake, on August 9, 1906.

The annuities granted to the Indians under the Robinson Treaties and Treaty No. 9 are distributed yearly to the Indians entitled to them.

## MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

By treaty of July 18, 1817, the Chippewa or Saulteaux and the Killistine or Cree Indians surrendered a large tract of land in the Red River district, now in Manitoba, for the Selkirk Settlement, in consideration of an annuity of 100 pounds of tobacco to be delivered to each of the two nations. The Earl of Selkirk had purchased the rights of the Hudson Bay Company to this land on June 21, 1811, for the consideration of ten shillings and certain agreements and understandings contained in an indenture. In 1836 the Hudson Bay Company bought back the whole tract from the heirs of the Earl of Selkirk for the sum of £84,000, the rights of colonists, who had purchased land between 1811 and 1836 being respected.

This tract of land was afterwards included in Treaty No. 1, 1871.

By Treaty No. 1, dated August 3, 1871, Treaty Commissioner Wemyss M. Simpson obtained a surrender from the Chippewas and Swampy Crees of a tract of land (described in the treaty) reserving 160 acres, for each family of five Indians, in several localities in consideration of an annuity of \$3 for each man, woman and child, Her Majesty agreeing to maintain a school on each reserve for the use of the Indians.

By Treaty No. 2, dated August 21, 1871, Treaty Commissioner Wemyss M. Simpson obtained a surrender from the Chippewa Indians of a tract of land (described in the treaty) reserving certain lands for the use of the Indians to the extent of 160 acres for each family of five persons, in consideration of an annuity of \$3 for each man, woman and child, Her Majesty agreeing to maintain a school on each reserve for the use of the Indians.



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By Order in Council of April 30, 1875, Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 were amended raising the amount of annuity from \$3 to \$5 with an additional \$20 per annum to each chief and giving a suit of clothes every third year to each chief and headman.

An acceptance of this amendment was signed by the Indians on August 23, 1875.

By Treaty No. 3 (Northwest Angle), dated October 3, 1873, the Treaty Commissioners, Hon. Alexander Morris, Lt.-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, J. A. N. Provencher and S. J. Dawson, obtained a surrender from the Saulteaux and Ojibwy Indians, of a tract of land (described in the treaty) comprising an area of about 55,000 square miles, reserving certain lands for the use of the Indians, to the extent of one square mile for each family of five, in consideration of a present of \$12 for each man, woman and child and an annuity of \$5 for each Indian. Her Majesty further agreed to maintain a school for the Indians on each reserve and to supply the Indians with \$1,500 worth of ammunition and twine (annually), also implements and cattle. And that the Chiefs be paid a salary of \$25 a year and the sub-chiefs (three to each band) \$15 a year. The chiefs and sub-chiefs were to receive a suit of clothes once every three years and a medal and flag to be given to each chief.

On June 9, 1874, the Indians of Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes signed an adhesion to Treaty No. 3 (Northwest Angle).

By Treaty No. 4 (the Qu'Appelle Treaty), dated September 15, 1874, the Treaty Commissioners, Hon. Alexander Morris, Lt.-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, Hon. David Laird, Minister of the Interior, and W. J. Christie, obtained a surrender from the Cree and Saulteaux Indians of a tract of land (described in the treaty) upon the same terms as Treaty No. 3, with the exception that four sub-chiefs were allowed to each band and the annual grant for ammunition and twine was \$750.

The following adhesions were signed to Treaty No. 4, at:—

Fort Ellice, on September 21, 1874.

Swan Lake, on September 24, 1874.

Qu'Appelle Lakes, on September 8 and 9, 1875.

Fort Pelly, on August 24, 1876.

Fort Walsh, on September 25, 1877.

By Treaty No. 5 (Lake Winnipeg Treaty), dated September 20 and 24, 1875, at Berens River and Norway House, the Treaty Commissioners, Hon. Alexander Morris and Hon. James McKay, obtained a surrender from the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians of a tract of land (described in the treaty) containing about 100,000 square miles.

The terms of this treaty are similar to those of Treaty No. 3.

The following adhesions to Treaty No. 5 were signed by:—

Chief Thick Foot's Band on September 28, 1875.

Bloodvein, Big Island, Dog Head and Jack Head bands on July 26, 1876.

Grand Rapids, on August 4, 1876.

Black River Band, on September 27, 1876.

Pas, Cumberland, and Moose Lake bands on September 7, 1876.

Split Lake, on June 26, 1908.

Nelson House, on July 13, 1908.

Norway House, on July 8, 1908.

Cross Lake, on July 15, 1908.

Fisher River, on August 24, 1908.

Oxford House, on July 29, 1909.

Gods Lake, on August 6, 1909.

Island Lake, on August 13, 1909.

Deer Lake, on June 9, 1910.

Fort Churchill, on August 1, 1910.

York Factory, on August 10, 1910.



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By Treaty No. 6, dated August 23 and 28 and September 9, 1876, at Fort Carlton, Fort Pitt and Battle River, the Treaty Commissioners, Hon. Alexander Morris, Hon. James McKay and Hon. W. J. Christie, obtained a surrender from the Plain and Wood Cree Indians of a tract of land (described in the treaty) containing about 121,000 square miles.

The terms of this treaty are similar to those of Treaty No. 3.

Adhesions to Treaty No. 6 were signed by the Cree Indians at Fort Pitt on August 9, 1877, and August 19, 1878.

By the Crees, at Blackfoot Crossing and Bow River on September 25, 1877.

By the Stony Plain Indians on August 29, 1878.

By the Wood Crees at Carlton on September 3, 1878.

By Crees (Michel Calistrois) on September 18, 1878.

By Little Pines band on July 2, 1879.

By Big Bears band on December 8, 1882.

Robert and William Charles bands signed an adhesion to Treaty No. 6 on February 11, 1889, at Montreal Lake and surrendered lands (described in the adhesion to treaty) containing about 11,066 square miles.

The Waterhen River band signed an adhesion to Treaty No. 6 on the 8th of November, 1921.

By Treaty No. 7 (Blackfoot) dated September 22, 1877, at Blackfoot Crossing, the Treaty Commissioners, Hon. David Laird and James F. McLeod, obtained a surrender from the Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Sarsce and Stony Indians of a tract of land (described in the treaty).

The terms of this treaty are similar to those of Treaty No. 3.

An Adhesion to Treaty No. 7 was signed by Chief Three Bulls on behalf of his band on December 4, 1877.

*Treaty 8*

A Treaty was made on June 21, 1899, by the Treaty Commissioners, Hon. David Laird, J. A. J. McKenna, and J. H. Ross, with the Cree, Beaver and Chipewayan Indians by which the Indians surrendered a tract of land (described in the treaty) on the following conditions:—

Lands were to be reserved for the use of the Indians to the extent of 160 acres for each Indian.

Each Chief was to receive a present of \$32, each Head-man \$22 and each Indian \$12 at the time of Treaty.

Each Chief was to receive an annuity of \$25, each Head-man \$15 and each Indian \$5.

Each Chief was to receive a medal and a flag, and each Chief and Head-man a suit of clothes every third year.

School teachers were to be provided for the Indians and implements, cattie, ammunition and twine were to be supplied.

This treaty was signed at:—

Lesser Slave Lake, on June 21, 1899.

Peace River, on July 1, 1899.

Vermilion, on July 8, 1899.

Fond du Lac, on July 25 and 27, 1899.

Dunvegan, on July 6, 1899.

Fort Chipewayan, on July 13, 1899.

Fort McMurray, on August 4, 1899.

Wapiscow Lake, on August 14, 1899.

Adhesions to Treaty No. 8 were signed before Treaty Commissioner J. A. Macrae by the Beaver Indians of Upper Peace River on May 30; the Sturgeon Lake band



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on June 8; the Slave Indians of Upper Hay River on June 23; and by the Great Slave lake Indians (south shore) on July 25, 1900.

The Slaves and Sicanees Indians of Fort Nelson, B.C., signed an adhesion to Treaty No. 8 before Commissioner H. A. Conroy on August 15, 1910.

#### *Treaty 10*

In the year 1906 Treaty Commissioner J. A. J. McKenna negotiated a treaty with the Chipewyan and Cree Indians by which they surrendered a tract of land (described in the treaty) containing about 85,800 square miles, upon terms similar to those of Treaty No. 8.

This treaty was signed at:—

Isle-a-la-Crosse, on August 28, 1906.

Lac du Brochet, on August 19 and 22, 1906, and

Canoe Lake, on September 19, 1906.

#### *Treaty 11*

By Treaty No. 11, dated June 27, 1921, Commissioner H. A. Conroy obtained the surrender from the Indians of a tract of land in the Mackenzie River District (described in the treaty) containing about 372,000 square miles. The terms of this treaty are similar to those of Treaty No. 8, and it was signed by the Indians at:—

Simpson, on July 11, 1921.

Wrigley, on July 13, 1921.

Norman, on July 15, 1921.

Good Hope, on July 21, 1921.

Arctic Red River, on July 26, 1921.

McPherson, on July 28, 1921.

Rae, on August 22, 1921.

The annuities granted by treaty to the Indians of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories (now Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories) are distributed yearly to those entitled to them.

### HEALTH SUPERVISION

The health of the Indians has been normal during the past year. The department provides medical attention for the Indian bands in all parts of the Dominion, and all possible effort is being made to preserve and improve the physical wellbeing of the native races.

Recently there has been inaugurated a policy with a view to better medical and prophylactic supervision for the western Indians. Within the last few months there have been appointed a number of travelling nurses whose duty it is to inspect the Indian schools and to go about among the homes on the reserves giving assistance and advice. These nurses work in co-operation with the Indian agents and departmental medical attendants, and much is being accomplished in the way of improving the health conditions of the Indians. Simple talks on sanitation, diet, and home-making are given, and many of the Indian women gratefully accept the advice of the nurses regarding the care of their children. Thorough examinations are made and treatments given when required. One great drawback is the fact that the older Indians are inclined to place their faith in the Indian medicine men, and refuse treatment by white doctors. This difficulty, however, is being gradually overcome, and it is found that the hospitals which are maintained on various Reserves are becoming more freely used by the Indian people.



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Tuberculosis has always been one of the greatest enemies of the Indians. The educational work now being carried on should have great effect in lessening the ravages of this disease. Not only are the Indians being instructed on questions of health by the nurses who periodically visit the reserves, but they are given continuous advice, assistance and treatment by field matrons employed by the department for their benefit. In addition to their duties as nurses, these field matrons are endeavouring to encourage the Indian women and girls to make their homes more like those of white people. Instead of thinking only of daily needs, they are being taught to provide for the future: for instance, they are instructed in methods of canning fruit and vegetables for the winter months, and they are encouraged to cultivate gardens, the department supplying the necessary seed. It is felt that by such simple instruction in the art of living, coupled with the care given by the Indian agents and medical attendants, the health of the Indian people is being materially improved.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT

The provisions respecting the enfranchisement of Indians were modified so as to place the initiative with the Indian concerned by the following amendment:—

*The Indian Act following Amendment:—*

“107 (1) Upon the application of an Indian of any band or upon the application of a band on a vote of a majority of the male members of such band of the full age of twenty-one years at a meeting or council thereof summoned for that purpose according to the rules of the band and held in the presence of the Superintendent General or of an officer duly authorized to attend such council, by the Governor in Council or by the Superintendent General, a Board may be appointed by the Superintendent General to consist of two officers of the Department of Indian Affairs and a member of the band to which the Indian or Indians under investigation belongs, to make inquiry and report as to the fitness of any Indian or Indians to be enfranchised. The Indian member of the Board shall be nominated by the council of the band, within thirty days after the date of notice having been given to the council, and in default of such nomination, the appointment shall be made by the Superintendent General. In the course of such inquiry it shall be the duty of the Board to take into consideration and report upon the attitude of any such Indian towards his enfranchisement, which attitude shall be a factor in determining the question of fitness. Such report shall contain a description of the land, occupied by each Indian, the amount thereof and the improvements thereon, the names, ages and sex of every Indian whose interests it is anticipated will be affected, and such other information as the Superintendent General may direct such Board to obtain.”

## INDIAN SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

Part III of the Indian Act passed at the Session of 1919 confers upon the Deputy Superintendent General all the powers of the Soldiers' Settlement Board in dealing with Indian returned soldier settlers.

In purchasing a location on a reserve for an Indian returned soldier settler, the Deputy Superintendent General acquires for such settler merely the improvements and usufructuary interest, the land itself remaining part of the common property of the band, from which it cannot be alienated, except as provided by the Indian Act. In other words, the department, as a matter of law and quite apart from any considerations of policy, cannot acquire or convey the fee to lands on a reserve.



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The verbiage of the statute, however, was not sufficiently full on these points, and in consequence considerable alarm was occasioned among the Indians, who feared that the band title to the lands might be prejudicially affected. In order to allay these misgivings, the verbiage has been amplified and clarified by the following amendment of 1922:—

*The Indian Act as amended, 1922:—*

“197. The Deputy Superintendent General may acquire, for a settler who is an Indian, land as well without as within an Indian reserve, and shall have authority to set apart for such settler a portion of the common lands of the band without the consent of the Council of the band. In the event of land being so acquired or set apart on an Indian reserve, the Deputy Superintendent General shall have power to take the said land as security for any advances made to such settler, and the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1919, shall, as far as applicable, apply to such transactions. It shall, however, be only the individual Indian interest in such lands that is being acquired or given as security, and the interest of the band in such lands shall not be in any way affected by such transactions.”

*The Section repealed:—*

“197. The Deputy Superintendent General may acquire for a settler who is an Indian, land as well without as within an Indian reserve, and shall have authority to grant to such settler a location ticket for common lands of the band without the consent of the council of the band, and, in the event of land being acquired or provided for such settler in an Indian reserve, the Deputy Superintendent General shall have power to take security as provided by the Soldier Settlement Act, 1919, and to exercise all otherwise lawful rights and powers with respect to such lands notwithstanding any provisions of the Indian Act to the contrary.”

## INDIAN SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

The work in connection with the Indian Soldier Settlement during the past year has been more to consolidate and establish on a firm basis those loans already made, rather than making new loans. Great care has been exercised in granting loans as is evidenced by the fact that while 361 applications for loans have been received only 190 loans have been approved, and the settlers are meeting their obligations quite satisfactorily.

The total amount expended to March 31, 1922, amounts to \$368,117.54, made up as follows:—

Permanent Improvements—	
Acquiring land, fencing, erecting buildings, etc.. . . . .	\$210,198 47
Stock and Equipment—	
Purchase of horses, cattle, implements, seeds, etc.. . . . .	126,870 69
Repayments to Soldier Settlement Board and refunds.. . . .	24,967 68
Expenses of administration in the field.. . . .	6,080 70
<b>Total.. . . .</b>	<b>\$368,117 54</b>
Repayments made by Indian settlers amounted to.. . . .	\$ 22,106 24
Made up as follows—	
On permanent improvements.. . . .	5,673 20
On stock and equipment.. . . .	11,677 73
Interest charges.. . . .	4,755 31



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The season of 1921 was a particularly poor year for farmers, and the Indian settlers found it discouraging work, but have persevered and this year promises to repay them for their efforts during the trying circumstances of the past.

The failure of last year's crops necessitated the furnishing of a large quantity of seed and feed this spring, but the encouraging outlook and the confidence displayed by the Indians augurs well for the success of the Indian farmers.

A new and more efficient system of accounting in connection with the Soldier Settlement work was inaugurated with the transfer of the work to the Accountants' Branch in February last.

## RECORDS BRANCH

The keeping of the records in this department is a work of special importance, particularly in view of the mass of interesting and valuable historical documents and papers that have accumulated on the files since the first Indian office was established more than one hundred and fifty years ago.

In the very early days there was no registration system of any kind. Letters were received and answered, folded and put away in bundles in order of date. Sometimes there was a draft of a reply and sometimes a note on the letter that a reply had been sent on such a date but that was all.

At the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century the department was divided, the office of the Superintendent General and the secretary being at Montreal and that of the Deputy Superintendent General and the assistant secretary at Fort George (Niagara).

Here at Niagara is the first mention of a records room, in a complaint made in the year 1800 that it had no desk, no shelf and no fuel.

During the war of 1812-14 the Indian records were, for safekeeping, transferred from Niagara, on the frontier, to York, but on the 27th of April, 1813, the Americans raided York; all the papers were taken and no account has since been had of them.

Following the abolition of the office of Superintendent General in 1828 the secretary of the department was moved from Montreal to Quebec in 1830 and back to Montreal in 1840.

This division of the department, the moving of its offices and the changes of administration—sometimes under civil government and sometimes under military control, now under the Governor General's secretary, now under the Crown Lands Department and now under the Secretary of State, has left confusion in the mass of records.

Mr John Johnson was appointed Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in 1782, but up to the year 1821 there had been no letter book or letter register kept in his office at Montreal.

The present series of letter books commenced in 1829 and a few of the earlier volumes are not indexed.

A commission was appointed to "investigate into the business, conduct and organization of the various public departments of the province of Upper Canada" and among other recommendations in their report, dated the 1st of February, 1840, we read:—

"Your Committee suggests that in the conduct of his office, the Chief Superintendent should be obliged to keep

"1st. A Book in which shall be entered all the correspondence of the department, with an alphabetical index."

This was the origin of our letter registers.



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At first each letter was registered and filed separately. Then, for convenience, letters on the same subject were tied together and a note made in the register to that effect.

The present system of having all letters on each subject with the draft replies placed in order of date on one file with an endorsed back, first came into use about 1870.

During the past year there were received and registered about 71,668 letters, vouchers and returns and there were about 23,600 letters and telegrams sent out. These figures, of course, do not include circular letters, acknowledgements, cheque letters or receipts. There were 1,212 registered letters and 1 460 unregistered money letters received.

In addition to this there have been numerous searches made during the year, among the old records both in the department and in the Public Archives, necessitated by request for historical data and for the settlement of claims and disputes.

### EDUCATION

A total of 321 Indian schools, of all classes, were in operation during the year, namely, 250 day, 55 boarding and 16 industrial. In the tabular statements, in part II of this report, will be found a list of these schools, giving the reserve, agency and province and the enrolment in each case.

As compared with the previous year, there is a decrease of three day schools and three boarding schools, and an increase of one industrial school. In the boarding school class, the Port Simpson Girls' Home and the Sarcee Boarding School were closed, the former having been burnt and not yet rebuilt, and the latter is now being used for hospital purposes. A new industrial school was erected at Fraser Lake, which replaces the boarding school formerly conducted at Stuart Lake, which latter has been closed. Several day schools were closed owing to lack of attendance or inability to secure teachers, while several schools in this class, which had been closed for some time, were reopened, and new schools started at several points.

The total enrolment for the year was 13,021 pupils; 6,605 boys and 6,416 girls. This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increased enrolment of 463 pupils. There was an enrolment of 7,990 in the day schools, 3,234 in the boarding schools and 1,798 in the industrial schools.

The average attendance during the year at these three classes of schools was 8,664, which is slightly less than that for the preceding year, when it was 8,723.

The percentage of attendance of the number enrolled during the year was 66.46, a decrease of 3 per cent.

In addition to the above there are about 130 Indian children, the greater number of whom are orphans, being provided for and educated in public and private residential schools throughout the Dominion, besides a number who are attending high schools.

The 321 schools, comprising day, boarding and industrial, in operation during the year, were conducted under the following auspices: Undenominational, 50 day and 1 industrial; Roman Catholic, 85 day, 32 boarding and 9 industrial; Church of England, 70 day, 15 boarding and 3 industrial; Methodist, 40 day, 1 boarding and 3 industrial; Presbyterian, 4 day and 7 boarding, and the Salvation Army, 1 day school.

Qualified teachers with professional training are engaged whenever it is possible to obtain them. In the older settled portions of the different provinces, the greater number of the teachers are so qualified. In the schools situated on the more remote reserves, it is difficult to secure teachers with certificates. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have, however, long experience and are meeting with a great measure of success in Indian school work.

The Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial, separate and public school inspectors under



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arrangements with the Department of Education of each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia, Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by the department. Arrangements have recently been completed with the Provincial Departments of Education for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to utilize the services of their school inspectors in inspecting Indian schools. In addition to this inspection, the schools are under the supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make regular inspections and reports.

The course of study is that prescribed for the provincial public and separate schools of the province in which the Indian schools are located, and is strictly followed.

Our school buildings, in most cases, compare favourably with white schools similarly situated, also in the work performed in the classroom and in the equipment provided.

New modern, up-to-date and thoroughly equipped buildings were completed during the year, as follows: An industrial school with accommodation for 150 children at Fraser Lake, B.C., boarding schools with accommodation for 80 children each at Sechelt, B.C., and Gordon's Reserve, Saskatchewan. The erection of a new building was commenced at the Coqualeetza Institute, Sardis, B.C.

There is land for farming and gardening purposes provided at practically all the residential schools. The pupils are thus enabled to receive a general knowledge of agriculture which should be of great benefit to them after leaving school.

The granting of assistance to graduates to encourage farming has been maintained. Upon leaving school a male ex-pupil may be given a grant of cattle, horses, implements or building material. A female ex-pupil may be given a sewing machine or household equipment. During the past year a number of girls and boys, ex pupils, have been assisted to the extent of \$3,288.69.

The expenditure for Indian education from parliamentary appropriation during the year amounted to \$1,363,419.71. The following statement will show the expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, for Indian education from parliamentary appropriation:—



STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1921-1922

	Day Schools	Boarding Schools	Industrial Schools	Ex-pupils	Salaries and Travel	Tuition	Freight, Express, etc.	Miscellaneous	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario...	23,696 62	60,761 31	72,977 63	382 95	274 75	4,862 39	14 06	6,940 23	157,259 94
Quebec...	32,701 18					1,040 78	149 45	5,955 73	39,847 14
Nova Scotia...	7,063 03					2,462 61	3 75	848 87	10,378 26
New Brunswick	9,923 80				597 74	383 90	10 50	2,799 43	13,715 46
Prince Edward Island	1,065 98							29 94	1,095 92
Manitoba...	23,932 39	92,010 71	20,877 76	944 80		242 76	1,206 92	8,010 02	147,272 36
Saskatchewan	19,367 34	254,187 70	42,558 18	633 48	1,080 00	100 00	1,734 68	3,128 03	322,778 81
Alberta...	2,928 81	103,512 77	39,989 70	821 05	144 50	235 62	1,266 15	2,155 00	151,353 60
British Columbia	36,235 40	123,013 69	300,430 43	499 41	3,257 65	39 00	688 46	4,440 12	478,643 66
North West Territories	904 11	17,960 43					155 80	114 20	19,143 54
Yukon...	2,248 50	9,546 31					91 65	41 51	11,931 02
Total.....	160,167 16	671,031 92	476,842 70	3,288 69	5,351 44	9,367 15	5,650 82	21,716 63	1,393,419 71



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In addition to the above the various bands of Indians whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, contributed the sum of \$56,456.99 towards the payment of teachers' salaries, general expenses and the maintenance of school buildings on their reserves. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Account No.	Band	Interest	Capital
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Batchawegan Band	293 79	
2	Chippewas of Batchawegan	1,148 59	
3	" Nawash...	2,821 28	
4	" Lake	1,257 21	
5	" Sarnia	875 92	
6	" Sarnia	2,331 46	
7	" Snake Island	370 90	
8	" Thames	1,414 40	
9	" Walpole Island	331 80	5,962 95
10	Port William	119 36	
12	Gordon River Band	1,852 21	
14	Nipissing Band	753 09	
15	Manitoulin Island (Unceded)	1,994 93	
17	Mississauga of Newack	1,200 43	
18	" Credit.....	1,037 50	
19	" Rice Lake	320 85	
20	" Mud Lake	254 83	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	2,700 27	
23	Mohawks of Thames	1,417 19	
28	Ojibwas of Missauga River	34 75	
30	Parry Island Band	626 34	
32	Serpent River Band	659 50	
33	Six Nations of Grand River	17,791 82	
34	Shawano Band	1,041 50	
49	Timishimany Band.....	62 00	
50	River District	677 52	
79	Chippewas of Kettle & Stoney Point.	1,666 83	
82	Whitfish River Band	871 92	
182	Dokis Band.....	311 00	
243	Sheguiandah.....	675 25	
247	Shesherwaring	1,321 28	
248	South Bay Band.....	703 88	
249	Sucker Creek Band	535 75	
251	West Bay Band	1,078 63	
		51,554 04	5,902 95

The amount expended from interest represents current expenses, salaries of teachers and minor repairs, while the expenditure from capital was an outlay for a new two-roomed day school building and teacher's living quarters combined.

## BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, DRAINAGE, ETC.

*Buildings.*—The Indian boarding schools at Alberni and Fraser Lake were completed, and water supply and sewerage systems were installed for these buildings.

A new boarding school was erected on the Gordons Reserve, Sask. A portion of the new Indian boarding school at Coqualeetza has been built. Forty houses and forty stables were erected on the Blackfoot Reserve for the Indians. Minor repairs have been carried out in many of the schools and in cases the sanitary conditions have been improved.

## BRIDGES, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AND ROADS

The following works have been carried out during the current fiscal year on the following Indian reserves in the Dominion of Canada:—



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*Bridges and Culverts.*—Repairs to bridges and culverts have been performed on the following reserves: Timiskaming, Que.; Oka, Que.; Stella, B.C.; Thunderchild, Sask.; and New Credit, Afton, Walpole Island, Ont.

*Drainage System.*—Drainage systems of various types have been constructed on the following reserves: New Credit, Cape Croker, Fort William, Six Nations, and Moravian in Ontario, and Caughnawaga in Quebec.

*Irrigation Systems.*—Irrigation systems have been constructed or are being gradually extended on the following reserves: Lytton, B.C.; Blackfoot, Alta.; Cayoosh, B.C.; and Thunderchild, Sask.

*Road Work.*—Building of roads, improvements, and maintenance of main roads, have been performed on the following reserves: Moravian, Parry Island, Rama, Sarnia, Whitefish, Stony Point, Shesheganwaning, Garden River, Cape Croker, Alnwick, West Bay, Christmas Island, Fort Frances, Middle River, Whyeocomagh, Eskasoni, in Ontario; Norway House, Man.; Sucker Creek, B.C.; Doncaster and Caughnawaga, Que.

*Wharves.*—Important repairs have been made to the wharf at Bella Bella, B.C., and a water supply has been provided for the Lytton Indian Village, B.C.

## SURVEYS

The following is a statement of principal surveys performed in connection with the work of the Surveys Branch during the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1922:—

### NOVA SCOTIA

On account of alleged trespass the north and east boundaries of the Millbrook Indian reserve were retraced.

A portion of this reserve, known as the Creelman property, was subdivided.

The Lingan Road property in the Sydney Indian reserve was subdivided for Indian purposes.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

A retracement survey was made of a portion of the Tabusintac Indian reserve.

### QUEBEC

A small portion of the Lorette Indian reserve was subdivided for Indian purposes.

A preliminary examination, without survey, was made in connection with the proposed reserve at Barriere Lake for the Indians of that vicinity.

### ONTARIO

A portion of the Rainy Lake Indian reserve No. 18-B was subdivided into lots for Indian occupation.

An additional plot of ground was surveyed for cemetery purposes in the Mattagami Indian reserve.

A survey was made of Snake island, in lake Simcoe.

A portion of lot 27, block B, Walpole island, was subdivided into lots for summer resort purposes.

The Mohawk church lot at Brantford was surveyed.



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## SASKATCHEWAN

The unsurrendered portion of the Mistawasis Indian reserve was subdivided for Indian purposes.

The unsurrendered portion of the Muskeg Lake Indian reserve was subdivided for Indian purposes.

A portion of the Muscowekuan Indian reserve was subdivided for sale and valuations made.

A reserve was selected by sections and fractional sections at Chitek lake for that portion of the Witchekan lake band which resides at Chitek lake.

A survey was made of a small parcel in the surrendered portion of the Fishing Lake Indian reserve and also a small portion of the Fishing lake reserve was surrendered and surveyed.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

The north and east boundaries of the Long Lake Indian reserve No. 5 were retraced.

The surrendered portion of the Scowlitz Indian reserve No. 1 was subdivided into farm lots.

A small portion of the Slosh Indian reserve No. 1 was surrendered and surveyed.

The north boundary of Ruby Creek Indian reserve No. 2 was retraced.

A portion of the Campbell River Indian reserve No. 11 was surrendered and surveyed.

## LANDS AND TIMBER

## LANDS

Sales of surrendered, surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement appearing in Part II of this report. During the past year 5,804.43 acres were sold, realizing \$58,207.46. The number of land patents issued during the year ending March 31 last was 300, and returns of Crown grants to the number of 33 were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within that province.

## LOCATION TICKETS

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual owners, for lands on the reserves, were issued during the past year to the number of sixty-five, and on March 31 last, there were current 2,454 location tickets.

## LEASES

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued to white men at the request of the Indian locatees to the number of 98, and on March 31 last, there were 1,322 leases current.

## ENFRANCHISEMENT

Under the provisions of section 122A of the Indian Act there have been enfranchised during the past fiscal year 98 Indians, heads of families, comprising a total number of men, women and children of 307. The total number of Indians enfranchised to March 31, 1922, under this section, is 813.



TIMBER

Lumbering operations on Indian Reserves in the Dominion during the license year 1921-22 were not carried on to so large an extent as during the previous year with the exception of certain reserves in the province of British Columbia.

In Eastern Canada the cut was approximately 40 per cent lower than during the year 1920-21, but the total cut throughout the Dominion was somewhat larger owing to the fact that return of the cut of yellow pine, and British Columbia spruce and cedar was 400 per cent greater than the previous year.

The general conditions in the lumber trade were so discouraging last year in Eastern Canada, that very little activity was evident, and consequently it was found necessary to renew several licenses under the non-working clause.

The quantity of timber cut on Indian Reserves during the year, both under license and under permit was as follows:—

Pir (Douglas).....	9,164,970 f.b.m.
Pine (yellow).....	15,653,325 "
Pine (white).....	1,977,516 "
Pine (red or Norway).....	504,711 "
Pine (jack).....	572,787 "
Spruce (various species).....	8,053,135 "
Hemlock (eastern).....	2,347,096 "
Hemlock (western).....	3,496,629 "
Cedar (white and red).....	2,820,963 "
Tamarack.....	66,950 "
Balsam fir.....	122,203 "
Maple.....	876,737 "
Beech.....	861,479 "
Ash.....	3,330 "
Elm.....	167,865 "
Birch.....	387,947 "
Oak.....	4,224 "
Basswood.....	54,076 "
Poplar.....	393,510 "
Cotton-wood.....	115,122 "
Cordwood.....	11,852 cords
Pulp-wood.....	18,231 "
Shingle bolts.....	5,927 "
Boom timber.....	32,830 cu. ft.
Ties.....	31,861
Posts.....	5,569
Poles.....	2,603

The total quantity of timber cut for sale in terms of board measure feet was approximately sixty-five million and in addition to this quantity, the Indians themselves cut approximately nine million f.b.m. of timber for building and fencing purposes and 18,000 cords of fuel for domestic use, besides an unreported quantity of material for the native manufacture of snowshoes, axe-handles, hockey sticks and baskets.

The sale of standing timber on Reserves was discouraged as prices were very low and it was considered advisable in the Indian interest to withhold the disposal of timber until such time as prices have attained a more normal level. However, in certain instances where the Indians petitioned the Department to be allowed to sell their timber so as to relieve their immediate necessities, sales were made in conformity with the regulations. These were as follows:

Part Rama Reserve.....	\$ 600 plus dues.
Kwatlena Reserve.....	400 deposit plus royalty.
Shoal Lake Reserve No. 28A.....	8,000 bonus plus dues.
Point Maniwaki Reserve.....	800 bonus plus dues.
Point Parry Island Reserve.....	1,000 deposit plus royalty.
Total.....	<u>\$10,800</u>



Cash receipts during the year were:—

Total.. . . . .	\$140,946 58
-----------------	--------------

The local administration of the Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the department's agencies, of which there are in all 114. The number of bands included in the agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as the medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces, where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies.



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## ONTARIO

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Ontario: Alnwick, Bay of Quinte, Cape Croker, Chapleau, Chippewas, Munsees, and Oneidas of the Thames, Christian Island, Fort Frances, Georgian and Snake Islands, Golden Lake, Gore Bay, Kenora, Lake Superior (Eastern and Western Divisions), Manitowaning, Mississaguas of the Credit, Moravians of the Thames, Parry Sound, Rama, Rice and Mud Lakes, Sarnia, Saugeen, Seugog, Six Nations, Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon, and Walpole Island.

*Tribal Origin.*—The great majority of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of the Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Brantford are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole island, and Delawares at the Caradoc agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—The Indians in the western and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves, generally, are well suited to this purpose and the activity of the department's field agents has resulted in a steady improvement both in the methods of operation and the results achieved. The success achieved by the returned soldiers of this province has been especially creditable and are rapidly developing prosperous communities.

During the summer months Indians find a profitable source of income as guides and canoe-men. Many are employed at various industries and trades while railway and navigation companies employ a large number. As a rule they are excellent bushmen and many find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still an excellent market for snowshoes, canoes and moccasins and these are usually manufactured by the other members of the community.

The women also have many sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry-picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income.

*Health.*—The health of the Indians of Ontario has been good during the past year. While tuberculosis is still their worst enemy the efforts of the department for the past decade have borne fruit and this disease is noticeably less than in previous years.

*Dwellings.*—A great majority of the Ontario Indians have comfortable farmhouses which compare very favourably with those of their white neighbours. Many own houses of brick and stone, but in the outlying and more remote districts the old log houses are in the majority. In the more settled districts the Indians have followed the example of the whites and both houses and farm buildings are comfortable and of excellent construction.

*New Ontario.*—In the remote parts of Ontario hunting and fishing are still the chief sources of livelihood. While fur has been very scarce the price has been correspondingly high. Fishing, however, has not been as successful this year owing to the scarcity of the market and the low prices. Acting as guides and canoe-men during the summer months adds considerably to their income. While agriculture is not carried on to any extent most of the bands grow considerable crops of potatoes and vegetables. They are, of necessity, more or less nomadic and consequently live in tents most of the year. This condition will greatly change as civilization progresses.

Their health has been generally good, although somewhat subject to tuberculosis.

## QUEBEC

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Quebec: Becancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Lake St. John, Lorette, Maria, Mingan, Oka, River Desert, Restigouche, Seven Islands, St. Regis, Timiskaming and Viger.



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*Tribal Origin.*—The principle tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are also of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Becancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Ristigouche; and the Malecites, also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

In the agricultural districts of the province the Indians are developing a keener interest in farming operations and are making a decided success. In the Gaspé peninsula the Indians find employment in the lumber camps and mills, but on the north shore of the gulf fishing, hunting and trapping are still the principle sources of income. In the northern part of the province lumbering is the chief pursuit. One of the principle industries of the Indians of Quebec is making baskets, and many of the Indians spend the summer months at the resorts in order to dispose of the baskets, lacrosse sticks, racquets, moccasins, etc., to the tourists. Some of them, particularly in the Saguenay districts, act as guides and canoe-men.

*Health.*—On the whole, the health of the Indians of Quebec has been good during the past year.

*Dwellings.*—In the older settled districts of the province the Indians own many excellent stone and brick houses. Generally speaking, the buildings are almost all of good construction, comfortable and sanitary. In the more remote districts, where hunting and trapping are still the principle occupations, the Indians necessarily live in tents during the greater part of the year.

*The North Shore.*—Along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, the Indians have been taking a marked interest in the fishing industry. At Mingan, Natashkwan, Romaine, St. Augustine, and Moisie, the fishing is under departmental supervision. Salmon and cod are the principal marketable fish and are a source of considerable income to the Indians. The land is not suitable for extensive cultivation but many of the Indians have very creditable gardens.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

*Agencies.*—There are three agencies in the province of New Brunswick, the Northeastern located at Buctouche, the Northern located at Perth, and the South-western located at Fredericton.

*Tribal Origin.*—The majority of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Malecites, also of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—In the Northeast division the Indians are mostly engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. Some farming is carried on, and the Indians have rather tended to increase their interest in this regard.

The lumbering industry employs quite a large number and the Indians all through the eastern provinces have become very proficient in the lumber camps, on the river drives and in the mills. In the Northern division there is less farming carried on, and the Indians during the summer months find employment generally as day labourers. In the Southern division they support themselves chiefly by the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

## NOVA SCOTIA

*Agencies.*—There are nineteen Indian agencies in the province of Nova Scotia, namely: Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburn, Queens, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Windsor, Shubenacadie, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysboro, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Sydney, and Eskasoni.



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*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of Nova Scotia are of Algonkin stock, and bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

*Occupations.*—They follow various occupations, but, as a rule, do not confine themselves to any particular one. Many of them cultivate the land with indifferent success, but as there are exceptions in almost every case, so it is with our Indians; a few of them are succeeding very well as farmers. The majority of those living near industrial centres usually work as day labourers. Hunting, trapping, and acting as guides for sportsmen are favourite occupations, more especially with Indians of middle age. Basket-making, and the manufacture of fancy moccasins, etc., are confined mostly to women. A profitable employment among Indians in a few sections of Nova Scotia is the manufacture of hockey sticks, and they appear to be experts at the business.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The general health of Indians in this Province during the past year was normal. No disease of an epidemic character appeared among them. They suffer most from tuberculosis, which, however, seems to be less in evidence than formerly. Sanitary regulations are very well observed by most of them, and they begin to realize fully the importance of cleanliness and pure air as preservers and promoters of good health.

*Buildings.*—With very few exceptions, Indians in Nova Scotia occupy houses of frame construction, well finished on the outside, but unfinished inside. Every settlement, however, has a few comfortable dwellings well finished throughout. Other buildings owned by Indians—barns and storehouses—are mostly of frame construction also.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*Agency.*—One agency is sufficient for the purposes of the department in this province, as the total Indian population is only 292.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of this province all belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—But few of the Indians of Prince Edward Island are farmers. The principle industries are basket-making and fishing. The oyster fisheries, which had been a complete failure for some years, is again profitable and has added somewhat to the income of the Indians.

#### MANITOBA.

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Manitoba: Fisher River, Clandeboye, Norway House, Griswold, Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah, Pas and Birtle.

*Tribal Origin.*—The majority of the Indians of Manitoba belong to the Ojibwa race, which is of Algonkin stock. Bands of Swampy Cress are found at the Norway House and Fisher River agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkin stock. The Indians located at the Griswold agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie agencies. There is a band of Chipewayans at Fort Churchill; this tribe is of Athapascan stock.

The reserves in Manitoba suitable for extensive agriculture are mainly within the Birtle, Griswold, and Portage la Prairie agencies. On some reserves during the last two years the crops have not been up to the standard and the Indians have somewhat lost heart in their farming operations, but generally speaking progress has been satisfactory.



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In the northern agencies the occupations are mostly hunting and trapping, but fishing has been becoming a more and more important factor during the past four or five years, and considerable income has been derived therefrom. While fur has been scarce the price has been high and the market for fish has increased. All of the northern Indians are expert guides and canoe-men, and many find employment in this way or with the transport or fur companies.

In the southern and more settled districts many of the younger people seek employment as day labourers, and owing to the high wages have been fairly prosperous. The Indian women make needle work, baskets, etc., for which there is a ready market.

*Health.*—The health of the Indians throughout the province has been good, in fact, the steady improvement has been very noticeable. More sanitary methods of living and more comfortable houses and more steady incomes have tended not a little towards this improvement. The houses are more comfortable and of better construction; as a rule they are well furnished and the Indians are living in more and more comfort. While in the north the nomadic life of the Indians does not permit of other than the old fashioned log house, still even these are being greatly improved and in some cases are being replaced by suitable frame dwellings.

## SASKATCHEWAN

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Saskatchewan: Assiniboine, Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lake, Duck Lake, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle, and Touchwood Hills.

*Tribal Origin.*—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibwas, Swampy Cress and Plains Cress, which all belong to the great Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle and Carlton agencies, and on the Moose Woods reserve. In the Onion Lake agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapasean stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Isle à la Crosse district.

The principal occupation of the Indians of Saskatchewan is mixed farming and stock-raising. The close supervision which the department has had over these Indians has tended to greatly improve their method of farming and consequently their crops and income derived from them have greatly increased. Most of the Indians are well provided with good quality of machinery. As a rule they have good stock and suitable houses. In the outlying districts, however, hunting and trapping are still the main sources of income and will so remain until civilization encroaches upon the hunting grounds.

*Health.*—The health of the Indians of Saskatchewan has on the whole been good and shows some improvement over previous years. The department has instituted a staff of nurses, with headquarters at Regina, which will be available for duty at any reserve when called upon. It is hoped that by constant supervision and instruction that the health of the Indians will continue to show even greater improvement than in the past.

*Dwellings.*—The dwellings of the Indians on the reserves where farming is carried on are now mostly of frame construction. The outbuildings, however, are generally of logs, but even there there has been some improvement.

## ALBERTA

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sarcee, Stony, and Lesser Slave Lake.



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*Tribal Origin.*—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkin stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake agency, who are Athapasean, and the Paul's band in the Edmonton agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkin Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies, Plain Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, and Hobbema agencies, and a band of Ojibbewas at Moberly Lake, in the Lesser Slave Lake agency.

The principal occupations of the Indians of Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Almost all the reserves in the settled districts of the province have large herds of horses and cattle.

In the northern parts of the province hunting and trapping are still almost the sole sources of income; there is practically no farming carried on and the construction of steamers on the Peace and Athabasca rivers, and of the railways to Peace River Crossing and Fort McMurray have greatly lessened the wages of the Indians with the trading companies and transports. However, the price of fur has been even higher than in past years.

*Buildings in the Southern Part of the Province.*—The dwellings and farm buildings are of excellent construction and quality. Almost all the reserves where extensive farming is carried on boast on up-to-date modern dwellings, comfortable and well constructed. In the north the nomadic mode of the habits forces them to live under canvas or in tepees during the greater part of the year.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of British Columbia: Babine and Upper Skenna, Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkwalth, Lytton, Nass, New Westminster, Okanagan, Queen Charlotte, Stikine, Stuart Lake, West Coast, Williams Lake and Skeena River.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichen, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, and Okanagan agencies belong to the Salish tribe. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkwalth and West Coast agencies: the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians, in the Naas agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake and Williams Lake agencies belong to the Athapasean race.

In addition to these there are about 3,000 nomadic Indians in the province who cannot be correctly classified according to linguistic stock or tribal origin.

*Occupations.*—The occupations of the Indians of British Columbia vary with their habitat. The Indians situated along the coast earn their livelihood principally by fishing. In many instances they own their own motor-launches, nets and gear, while others are supplied by the various canneries. Many of the women are also employed in the canneries or in the hop fields, and make a very steady income.

The Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands own and operate their own small plant for rendering the oolachan or candle fish. In the inland parts of the province some farming operations are carried on and particularly in the irrigated districts grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables have been raised with success.

These Indians have been making marked progress in this regard and are now well equipped with modern machinery.

The Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan and New Westminster Indians own large herds of horses and cattle. While the Indians in the northern and remote parts of the province still depend upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood, the agents report a marked improvement in their manner of living.



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*Dwellings.*—Except for the more remote districts the Indians have built comfortable and modern dwellings and outbuildings. Their progress in this respect has been perhaps more rapid than any other Indians of the Dominion.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

*Agencies.*—The department has only two agencies in the Northwest Territories, one being located at Fort Simpson, and the other at Fort Smith.

*Tribal Origin.*—The principal tribes found in the Far North are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheux, Secanics, Dogribs, Yellow-knives, Chipewyans and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapascan stock. There are a few Crees in the neighbourhood of Chipewyan. These are of Algonkin stock. The most northerly tribes are the Tukudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta, and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine river. The territory occupied by these two last-mentioned tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. The department last year has made a treaty with the Indians along the Mackenzie river thus bringing under the supervision of the Dominion Government practically the only Indians Canada with whom treaty had not been made.

*Occupations.*—A few have been induced to raise small plots of potatoes. They own no horses or cattle, transportation being almost entirely by canoe along the great waterways, or by dogs in winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of whitefish for their own use and for consumption by their dog-trains in winter.

*Health.*—Tuberculosis and scrofula are the diseases most prevalent among the Indians of the north. As they are forced to move from place to place their methods of living are primitive and the lack of vegetables is a source of menace to their health; however, conditions are greatly improving.

## YUKON

*Tribal Origin.*—The Forty Mile, Blackstone, and Mooshide bands belong to the Tukudh tribe. There is a band of Slavies at Lancing Creek who migrated from Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie river; another band of Slavies, called Nahanies, is located at the headwaters of the Pelly river. All these Indians are of Athapascan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlinjit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

*Occupations.*—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians, and they have been fairly successful during the past year. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of moccasins and curios of various kinds, while the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables.

*Health.*—The general health of the Indians has been good. No epidemics have been reported and although improvement in sanitary conditions is necessarily slow owing to the remoteness of the district, some improvement has been noticed.

## FINANCIAL

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1922, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$11,458,960.99, had decreased to \$11,402,577.43.



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The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$2,756,275.47, and annuities by statute, \$191,834.

On March 31 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earning of pupils at industrial schools was \$127,829.66. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$45,867.53 and withdrawals \$30,241.23.

### GENERAL

The Indians of Canada, as such, have had a comparatively normal year.

In common with other sections of the community, the Indians have felt the effects of the industrial depression and low prices of agricultural products, which have inevitably reduced their earnings and proceeds of their farming operations. The hunting Indians, however, have enjoyed an exceptionally good year, their income from the sale of the skins having doubled, being \$1,624,494, as compared with \$860,494 last year.

The Indian population is fairly stable at about one hundred thousand, although census statistics over a long period show a slight increase from year to year, dispelling the popular misconception that they are dying out.

The record of the Indians in the great war should give the public a better understanding of the sterling qualities of the race. An interesting article on this subject appeared in the report of the department for 1919.

In part II, which follows herewith, will be found statistics with regard to Census; Grain, Vegetable and Root Production; Land, Private and Public Buildings and Property; Live Stock and Poultry, General Effects; Value of Real and Personal Property and Progress during year; Sources and Value of Income; Schools; Indian Land; Civil Government; Appropriation Accounts, and Indian Trust Fund.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

*Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*



PART II

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TABULAR STATEMENTS







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Franklin Ischnura to Layer	350
Pool Bay	
Herschell Island and Mac-	250
Kenzie Delta and Coast	
Total	2,308
Total Eskimos	3,296
Total number of Indians and Eskimos	109,249







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Franklin Isthmus to Liverpool Bay .....	350
Herschell Island and Mackenzie Delta and Coast .....	250
Total .....	2,209
Total Eskimos .....	3,206
Total number of Indians and Eskimos .....	109,240



## DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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TABLE No. 2: GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder		
	Acres Sown	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
ALBERTA															
Blackfoot	5,475	55,455	1,336	640	19		5	324						1,170	623
Blood	3,584	27,985	682	7,206										1,853	262
Edmonton	132	1,932	2,378	56,478	398	8,230			58	1,741			91	2,113	587
Hobbsville	261	3,294	2,769	51,089	233	4,593			17	2,221	16	192		3,238	511
Lesser Slave Lake	10	170	151	1,640					48	4,878	5	499		2,361	198
Peigan	1,132	3,877	460						6	163				438	104
Saddle Lake	472	7,856	948	17,709	51	844			19	2,430	10	168		3,765	215
Sareee	20	207	354	233					3	185	1	32		50	
Stony									5	30	6	140		450	
Total	11,086	80,776	9,078	134,995	701	13,667	5	324	136	11,648	38	1,031	153	15,438	2,500
BRITISH COLUMBIA															
Babine			66	131											
Bella Coola														415	
Cowichan	55	1,700	371	15,800					191	2,817	50	9,300	900	310	
Kamloops	600	18,888	1,213	48,540	121	3,591	443	11,075	176	4,870	2	200	30	1,303	
Kootenay	61	695	741	280	7	85	1		897	185,010	576	22,254	5,581	620	565
Kwawkwath									44	1,635	15	455	1,175	943	58
Lytton	154	3,735	197	5,280	30	860	503	14,690	4	410	11	275	1,179		29
Nass River			1	15			2	175	85	8,500	8	750	16	35	
New Westminster	20	755	403	22,900	26	1,000	61	1,862	321	30,550	60	7,540	773	387	60
Okanagan	1,075	30,500	655	17,200	93	2,200	54	1,710	291	14,550	57	2,480	1,690	1,120	290
Queen Charlotte			2	40					22	1,100	12	925		8	5
Skeena River									172	14,900					
Stikine									9	29				18	
Stuart Lake	1	30	252	2,680	3	90			35	4,780	15	1,820	423	1,530	390
West Coast									2	70	1	19			
Williams Lake	123	2,425	277	11,345					109	6,310	83		1,129	1,925	
Total	2,089	58,728	4,178	123,911	280	7,826	863	28,515	2,584	321,106	890	46,018	14,289	7,519	1,395
MANITOBA															
Birtle	628	5,589	991	14,147	208	4,806	7	217	17	1,830	3	180		2,287	900
Clanville			15	400			9	270	113	7,155	20	1,070		1,855	
Fisher River	47	860	322	8,929	75	1,615			89	5,136	37	696		3,809	
Griswold	1,263	8,387	598	2,439	284	1,802			21	1,152	8	400		942	88
Manitowapah	36	352	27	306	12	225			70	7,844	3	158		3,839	6
Norway House									72	1,920		15		200	
Pas									58	5,650				2,205	
Portage la Prairie	1,586	18,381	621	6,858	285	4,111			7	327				533	92
Total	3,560	33,569	2,574	33,079	924	12,559	16	487	447	30,413	71	2,199		15,670	1,086



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New Brunswick	Northern Division	2	30	15	250	12	100	21	20	1 400	5	100	82	39	15
	Northeastern Division	8	115	78	650	10	100	100	15	1 000	10	400	60	40	
	Southwestern Division	1	10	2	40	4	140	26	8	500	1	20	2		
	Total	11	155	95	940	26	370	147	63	5 900	16	520	144	79	15
Nova Scotia	Antigonish	1	22	2	83			8	5	150	1	18	5	8	18
	Antigonish and Guysboro	2	40	7	150	2	25	31	5	200	4	64	31	25	2
	Cape Breton (Sydney)							9	20	200	2	100	70		
	Cape Breton (Sydney)								2	100	1	20	5		
	Codchester			1	25				2	125	1		2		
	Cumberland								4	100			2	1	
	Dagby								18	260	2	150	15	12	
	Halifax			4	140			2	5	400		50	50	10	
	Hants			2	250				3	400		87	17	60	
	Inverness			2	45			2	6	320	2	40	5	5	
	Inverness			2	40			2	2	50	1	20	32	21	
	Kings							8	10	705			1		
	Lanenburg			1					1	350			10		
	Pictou	1	30	20	300				4	125	1	100	36	6	0
	Queens								9	1 000		16	5		
	Richmond							6	11	60		40	80	8	5
	Shelburne			1	10			5		285	1				
	Victoria								1	60					
	Yarmouth														
	Total	4	92	46	1 085	2	29	73	111	5 029	14	655	369	156	20
Ontario	Albion	26	196	118	2 280	77	1 520		12	1 000	6	1 050	75		9
	Cape Croker	140	1 000	150	3 000	50	400	1 000	20	2 200	4	220	50	25	10
	Carleton	325	3 900	790	11 750	200	2 700	324	175	4 375	110	5 900	1 450	125	150
	Chapleau						800								
	Christiana Island	16	200	80	1 300	5	30	160	12	450	2	200	40		
	Fort Frances	33	223	164	2 202				27	3 020	2	110	92		
	Fort William								25	1 125					
	Georgina Island	15	100	60	300	5	40	20	6	400	2	50	55	15	
	Golden Lake	10	30	25	50	10	20		6	200			10	20	
	Golden Lake	27		151	1 654	45	365	118	99	6 410	20	735	162	32	75
	Gore Bay								39	2 170	6	105	3	317	
	Kenora	458	332	657	950	324	619	590	573	30 050	97	885	735	147	8
	Manitoulin	101	1 005	400	4 500	285	6 925	104	50	1 563	15	175	201	10	25
	Motavah	108	1 099	565	8 661	127	1 372	319	18	319	3	95	848	217	217
	New Credit			115	2 305	12	250	240	37	1 100	8	360	365	25	
	Perry Sound	8	200	80	2 400	5	150	300	50	1 400	4	400	65	25	70
	Rama								30	3 600	20	7 200	180	15	68
	Rice Lake	65	1 200	263	7 310	45	1 150	140	30	6 675	18	660	110	300	107
	Rice Lake	55	4 910	595	11 425	139	2 485	636	149	1 500	12	925	155	4	140
	Sarnia	12	150	200	4 000	40	700	100	35	1 500	14	710	77	88	
	Saucon	30	360	115	3 900			220	103	5 400	5	94	7	52	
	Sault Ste. Marie								19	1 352				6	
	Sylvania	9	63	20	200			20	7	195			7		
	Thames	1 500	13 450	5 600	20 000	1 540	11 400	300	140	980	140	980	9 800	6	6 000
	St. Catharines	5	150	27	810	9	250	150	25	4 450	8	410	42	38	
	Sturgeon Falls			48	465			140	29	4 015	3	150	92	70	
	Thessalon			600	15 000	250	7 500	600	75	3 600	5	300	300	300	3 000
	Tendron														
	Total	3 303	30 568	10 821	104 512	3 159	35 736	5 481	1 788	83 989	502	18 314	14 881	1 756	9 951

illed crops due to Hail and Floods.



TABLE No. 2: GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION- *Continued*

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Hay		Toddler	
	Acres Sown	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown	Bush. Harvested	Hay Cultivat'd	Hay Wild	Tons	Other Fodder
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND...	13	195	40	740					11	1,034			31	22		
QUEBEC																
Becancourt .....			25	280	3	60	2	16	1	45			15	10		15
Bersimis .....	2	14	3	40					7	360						
Cacouna .....																
Caughnawaga .....	40	400	1,070	9,000	850	10,000	50	1,200	300	15,000	40	2,000	200	20		50
Jeune Lorette .....																
Muniwaki .....	15	90	195	3,251	3	29	6	46	30	2,260	3	385	190	14		84
Maria .....	1	19	28	689	1	12			5	598						
Mingan .....																
Olea .....	40	300	250	3,750	25	300	15	200			5	40	250	25		150
Pierreville .....			25	210	10	150	10	100	25	100			50	75		
Pointe Bleue .....	74	812	630	8,600	250	2,600	60	800	250	6,500	10	150	400	15		100
Restigouche .....	17	160	190	3,600			2	49	87	3,700			86	4		36
Seven Islands .....																
St. Regis .....	150	3,000	465	7,450	74	690	65	855	340	6,000	50	1,850	290	225		500
Timiskaming .....	4	60	110	3,500	8	120	6	75	15	2,250	3	60	60			45
Total .....	343	4,855	2,991	40,380	1,224	13,971	216	3,341	1,090	37,463	111	4,485	1,541	388		980
SASKATCHEWAN																
Assiniboine .....	444	5,952	915	13,511	100	2,700			3	493	1	147		1,120		738
Battleford .....	1,198	19,229	1,010	17,856	4	24			42	3,747	5	376		3,808		476
Carlton .....	867	20,602	1,451	33,666	216	4,046	8	364	40	4,809				3,875		987
Crooked Lake .....	2,539	33,071	1,569	33,899	128	1,844			16	1,803	2	158		2,656		185
Duck Lake .....	2,543	20,605	815	24,216	32	800			22	1,514	3	128		4,722		81
Fife Hills Agency .....	40	500	495	8,211	10	350			3	685	2	70		1,364		55
Fife Hills Colony .....	450	8,073	2,795	51,817	35	650	6	100	5	915	1	145		690		609
Moose Mountain .....	628	8,295	321	3,000					6	500	4	200		940		
Moose Woods .....	41	799	81	2,445					8	713	1	15		254		56
Union Lake .....	178	3,441	990	29,240	26	453			19	2,259	3	410		3,902		497
Pelly .....	101	1,806	1,594	21,866	100	1,743			8	1,475				945		
Qu'Appelle .....	2,278	36,799	1,586	27,747	28	366			10	1,895	9	280		1,378		364
Touchwood .....	1,855	27,150	1,876	39,628	50	500			15	2,275	5	450		2,600		970
Total .....	13,162	196,388	15,498	307,102	729	14,376	141	499	197	23,083	36	2,379		27,641		4,998







## DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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TABLE No. 5: LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

Agencies	Total Area of Reserve Acres	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres Under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property						Public Property					
						Stone, Brick, and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons, and Vehicles	Tools and Small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	Other Buildings
ALBERTA																	
Blackfoot	175,580	3,300	144,757	27,523	46,216	119	106	600	518	294	300	600					
Blood	354,086	4,700	333,871	15,515	40,000	45	255	350	225	105	420	2,500					
Edmonton	82,101	33,431	45,426	3,244	12,865	28	110	205	207	169	262	1,255					
Hobbema	76,420	72,414	710	3,296	27,677		172	280	302	262	396	1,717					
Lesser Slave Lake	251,415	150,684	100,433	298	928		232	372	75	66	222	878					
Peigan	93,142	700	88,916	3,526	154,550	20	70	84	169	73	164	1,000					
Saddle Lake	117,221	37,154	78,568	1,499	68,216	2	196	228	130	129	277	725					
Sarcee	69,120	40,000	28,318	772	69,120	39	3	34	50	19	104	250					
Stony	88,258	40,000	48,208	50	11,000	10	131	90	51	67	250						
Total	1,307,343	382,383	869,237	55,723	430,572	263	1,275	2,243	1,727	1,214	2,395	8,925	9	7	6	1	121
BRITISH COLUMBIA																	
Babine	28,414	19,393	7,815	1,206	1,160	352	319	384	64	40	168	4,774					
Bella Coola	17,348	17,084	175	89	1,264	254	140	330	28	13	40	1,100					
Cowichan	19,920	11,100	5,368	3,452	5,579	612	31	303	317	97	435	5,170					
Kamloops	171,079	87,748	74,290	9,041	106,205	252	322	658	1,122	420	513	1,485					
Kootenay	42,316	2,320	38,330	1,657	2,157	48	149	191	235	58	210	330					
Kwawlewith	16,395	15,927	418	20	30	152	150					2,120					
Lytton	55,360	33,254	18,712	3,394	5,701	178	355	379	160	118	398	2,995					
Nasa River	44,486	14,145	256	91	91	161	15	98	3		4						
New Westminster	39,842	32,411	4,246	3,185	3,901	627	281	768	154	30	105	2,011					
Okanagan	146,086	57,000	82,296	6,790	39,700	188	171	673	577	71	163	1,900					
Queen Charlotte	3,484	2,074	1,387	23	25	179	75	85	3			675					
Skeena River	57,106	56,735	196	175	111	350	69	95				400					
Stikine	415	15	399	1		11	90					2,060					
Stuart Lake	34,594	29,471	4,080	1,043	3,575	43	256	310	66	45	135	2,565					
West Coast	12,364	11,897	372	95	152	384	217	5				230					
Williams Lake	73,007	29,651	41,401	1,955	43,983	12	233	125	142	130	225	555					
Total	732,216	420,225	279,774	32,217	213,635	4,103	2,876	4,401	3,171	1,025	2,703	28,370	144	43	46	7	27
MANITOBA																	
Birtle	52,809	31,213	18,199	3,397	10,586	18	109	201	197	126	339	1,705					
Chandeleve	65,496	54,150	10,914	432	735	6	380	162	50	15	44	370					
Fisher River	86,860	85,734	519	607	4,025		253	260	71	95	159						
Griswold	12,294	900	7,926	3,468	1,390	36	64	143	183	98	263	505					
Manitowapah	94,477	46,194	48,120	163	2,549	3	351	514	101	139	453	1,310					
Norway House	26,208	20,480	5,655	73	70	1	465	41	7			440					



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Pas- Portage & Prairie	54,881	44,631	10,158	92	209	34	754	146	27	27	24	10	6	1	7
Total	415,477	287,102	115,794	12,581	23,414	98	2,097	1,628	719	577	1,464	5,160	46	3	37
New Brunswick															
Northern Division	6,506	4,469	970	1,067	230	56		48	14	4	8	147	1	1	2
North Eastern Division	13,227	12,097	516	614	925	225	37	135	79	22	126	565	6	3	5
South Western Division	1,049	957	76	16	67	57		26	5		10	350		2	4
Totals	20,782	17,523	1,562	1,697	1,222	338	37	204	98	26	144	1,062	7	6	11
NOVA SCOTIA															
Annapolis	627	608	10	9	2	18		5							
Antigonish and Guysboro	634	369	255	70	200	42	11	14	7		9	85	1	1	
Cape Breton (Cuskason)	2,800	2,000	450	350	700	21		20	10	5	15	200	1	1	
Cape Breton (Sydney)	659	600	54	5	10	2	15	10	1			150			
Colchester	225	150	60	15	50	20	10	5	5	1	10	100	1	1	
Cumberland	1,000	995	5			18		3	4		3	185			
Dartmouth	1,600	1,175	375	50	125	19		4					1	1	
Halifax	1,345	1,178	101	66	28	2	2	2							
Halifax	1,345	1,178	101	66	28	2	2	2							
Inverness	3,250	2,850	300	100	98	18	3	15	8	3	15	1,200	1	1	
Inverness	2,755	1,949	331	475	555	40	21	21	17	4	14	130	1	1	
Kings	400	405	54	1	20	3	2	3	4		4	60			
Lamenburg	2,953	2,717	227	9	132	25		21	6	1	4	118		1	
Pictou	275	93	162	20	10	20	2	5	5	1	6	200	2	1	
Queens	1,000	600	200	200	300	17	2	18	20	2	30	200	1	0	
Richmond	1,281	850	230	204	225	29	6	3	3		12	110	0	1	
Sherburne						7					3				
Victoria	796	196	240	60	80	15	1	10	9	1	12	110	1	1	
Yarmouth	21	12	5	4	10	3	3	1	3		1	100	2	1	
Total	21,681	16,987	3,059	1,635	2,545	333	57	160	100	21	136	2,838	9	3	11
ONTARIO															
Albany	3,575	900	125	2,550	2,800	40	2	30	62	30	70	265	1	1	
Cape Croker	15,586	10,000	5,000	586	500	106	3	100	150	35	100	500	2	1	
Cataraugus	14,357	1,120	7,562	5,375	11,650	245	120	379	585	184	480	1,200	9	3	
Chapleau	45,227	41,871	331	25	6	12					245		3		
Christian Island	13,264	12,494	560	210	500	22	20	30	22	5	20	100	2	1	
Fort Frances	81,707	80,587	554	566	1,410	18	134	36	26	9	20	770	7	2	
Fort William	42,307	41,875	360	72	54	86	85	14	6		4	290	4	5	



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TABLE No. 3: LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY—Continued.

Agencies	Total Area of Reserve Acres	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres Under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property							Public Property						
						Stone, Brick, and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons, and Vehicles	Tools and Small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	(Other) Buildings	Engines and Machinery	
ONTARIO—Concluded																			
Sturgeon Falls.....	64,800	64,318		482	308	57	77	80	34	6	87	56	4		3				
Thessalon.....	60,374	58,837	740	797	794	34	82	132	18	3	37	1,005	4		5			1	
Tyendinaga.....	17,604	7,134	2,630	7,810	13,720	237	....	556	450	230	454	825	2	1	4		3	1	
Total .....	1,046,058	904,532	71,986	66,570	117,316	2,021	2,112	5,918	5,448	1,753	5,445	32,430	100	27	78	5	88	20	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND																			
Beaumont.....	1,527	726	400	401	401	50	20	25	30	2	5	400	1	1	1		3	1	
QUEBEC																			
Becancourt.....	122	6		116	90	5	1	7	4	2	5	50							
Bersimis.....	63,197	61,530	1,561	106	62		95	17	7		20	350	1		1		1		
Chicouma.....	300	300																	
Chapinawaga.....	12,327	1,230	6,692	4,405	5,050	555		1,010	500	300	1,260	1,000	1	1	7	1	6	20	
Jeune Lorette.....	27	27			20	89		22			30	200	1		1		1	1	
Maniwaki.....	41,537	42,886	231	1,420	710	4	65	101	66	37	104	542	1	1	2		2		
Maria.....	416	80	193	143		1	40	16	17	5	7	105	1		1				
Mingan.....						18	6						1		1				
Oka.....						100		110	75	35	140	1,000	1		1		1	1	
Pierreville.....	579		351	225		72	0	50	15	5	15	200	2	1	2				
Pointe Bleue.....	3,779	2,100	535	1,144	1,350	59	18	146	60	45	167	350	1		1		1	6	
Restigouche.....	8,856	8,200	50	600	606	94	8	190	30	4	87	250	1	1	1	1	4	3	
Seven Islands.....	6		6			40							1		1				
St. Regis.....	6,938	80	5,340	1,518	590	195	32	237	479	193	300	1,475	2	1	0		11	9	
Timiskaming.....	34,136	33,540	200	396	320	15	33	45	33	11	45	400			1		2	1	
Total .....	175,220	149,952	15,189	10,079	9,073	1,247	292	1,957	1,286	637	2,180	5,922	13	5	24	2	29	44	
SASKATCHEWAN																			
Assiniboine.....	40,897	27,264	10,969	2,664	12,775	11	34	102	68	76	152	398		2	1		4	4	
Battleford.....	172,736	20,150	149,422	3,164	35,416	3	251	279	296	273	385	1,325			5		15	8	
Carlton.....	193,151	82,724	107,296	3,133	25,408		270	410	245	198	401	1,238		1	6	1	18	5	
Crooked Lake.....	112,442	14,200	91,720	6,522	16,100	6	185	244	243	173	267	221							
Duck Lake.....	109,098	25,991	79,651	3,456	23,104	7	149	284	307	136	371	443		1	4			7	
File Hills Agency.....	65,614	25,000	39,839	775	13,662	10	39	50	25	44	108	350			1				
File Hills Colony.....	18,840	2,000	12,548	4,292	14,302	17	16	109	114	66	96	320			1		2	1	
Moose Mountain.....	30,088	25,486	3,012	1,590	30,088	1	58	70	71	65	110	150		1	1		3	1	
Moose Woods.....	4,160	1,368	2,685	107	4,160	1	32	26	32	16	51	56							
Onion Lake.....	197,834	40,018	156,279	1,537	11,250	3	183	133	66	86	355	1,650				2		1	
Pelly.....	55,472	20,009	33,032	2,431	7,185	7	97	191	161	125	257	830			3		2	1	
Qu'Appelle.....	63,817	0,200	47,880	9,737	30,460	32	136	246	261	183	500	900						1	
Touchwood.....	117,198	67,220	43,857	6,112	46,692	10	179	328	335	260	379	1,600			4		12	14	
Total .....	1,181,349	357,639	778,100	45,520	270,596	108	1,629	2,472	2,224	1,701	3,432	9,481	25	5	45	3	34	52	











## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

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TABLE NO. 4: LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued

Agencies	Horses			Cattle				Poultry	General Effects					Nets	Tents
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and Work Oxen	Male Cows	Young Stock	Other Stock	Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND...		13	1			20	21	2	198	7	13	12		35	
QUEBEC															
Becancourt.....		3		1		12	6	2	20			20			
Bersimis.....		8	1	1		14	9		107	2		2,250		16	172
Cacouna.....										183		136			
Caughnawaga.....	6	350	100	200	150	1,050	400	1,000	10,000	5	50	150		6	6
Jeune Lorette.....	1	5		1		8	37	38	300		10	500		6	6
Maniwaki.....	1	64	3	5	8	65	37	447	447		75	1,989		66	66
Maria.....		3	1	2		17	16	48	105		12	264		4	4
Mingan.....										11	50	2,500			50
Oka.....	2	90	15	5		75	60	40	300		35	60		4	4
Pierreville.....		10	5	6		35	15	6	75		15	75		3	3
Pointe Bleue.....	3	61	15	10	17	135	60	130	800	1	200	8,500		200	250
Restigouche.....		21	5	7	8	35	37	43	200		19	250			7
Seven Islands.....										2	300	10,000		200	250
St. Regis.....	4	190	12	20	16	275	180	265	1,500	25	90	1,000		45	20
Timiskaming.....		28		1		13	12	45	160	3	167	3,500		195	130
Total.....	17	833	157	259	199	1,737	832	1,617	14,014	50	1,222	31,194		763	967
SASKATCHEWAN															
Assiniboine.....		336	25	5		119	103	19	180			260			34
Battleford.....	4	933			42	325	344	220	605		32	2,500		135	205
Carlton.....	1	648		15	44	544	744		1,104		60	2,925		159	186
Crooked Lake.....		441	9	5	50	235	210	93	705			116		22	192
Duck Lake.....	2	405		1	116	296	332	37	619		7	1,000			70
File Hills Agency.....		141	9	1	39	93	71		110			95			34
File Hills Colony.....	1	215	15	4	43	124	111		300			25		10	48
Moose Mountain.....	1	140		2	44	78	93		100		4	300		7	48
Moose Woods.....	1	94			26	67	83		165		85	98			16
Union Lake.....	1	579			88	290	322		1,450			6,000		157	169
Pelly.....		234		8	42	165	96		580			2,200			107
Qu'Appelle.....	2	513		12	27	304	286	10	320	5		550		20	150
Touchwood.....	7	680	49	11	91	256	289	32	695			4,873		15	185
Total.....	20	2,359	107	73	652	2,896	3,094	411	6,933	202		21,842		515	1,406



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RECAPITULATION

14	1	4	41	11,844	960	103	864	2,280	1,858	1,257	2,083		269	1,320	7,454	587	1,581
			250	12,316	1,958	156	2,575	5,619	4,067	4,335	34,149	1,228	1,844	7,164	55,421	2,164	2,928
			46	1,747	67	53	54	1,226	1,478	123	3,890	68	2,067	1,206	37,260	6,002	2,186
			6	42		2		67	21	9	455	5	121	246	1,220	300	64
				70	5	5	5	145	79	44	935	12	111	269	1,554	68	47
			44	9,741	557	168	761	2,116	2,426	1,962	62,146	20	147	1,209	54,175	2,828	1,475
				15	1			20	24	2	198	7	17	14	12	35	
			17	863	157	250	130	1,757	832	1,917	14,014	50	1,222	2,165	31,164	703	997
			20	2,559	167	73	652	2,866	3,084	411	6,933		242	1,856	21,842	515	1,405
			388	32,998	3,792	883	5,898	17,146	13,866	11,400	124,734	1,709	10,529	21,526	213,790	13,142	10,554



TABLE No. 5: VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR

Agencies	Total Value of Lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress During Year 1921		
										Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
ALBERTA												
Blackfoot .....	2,300,000	23,640	269,900	12,000	143,971	150,593	5,000	24,000	2,929,104	5,225	160,000	165,225
Blood .....	7,081,720	15,000	55,000	36,000	83,000	160,000	15,000	15,000	7,460,720	3,500	4,000	7,500
Edmonton .....	1,183,483	12,445	57,950	11,175	28,912	36,570	5,882	9,180	1,345,597	395	2,500	2,895
Hobbsville .....	917,040	27,677	27,120		60,297	39,114	10,122	9,098	1,090,468	6,260	2,610	8,900
Lesser Slave Lake .....	2,393,302	9,230		48,100	16,999	43,945	21,396	22,050	2,557,022	480	3,650	4,130
Peigan .....	977,535	4,687	34,337	28,970	42,812	78,540	13,219	10,595	1,100,695			545
Saddle Lake .....	890,907	2,960	26,220		20,325	41,362	4,370	6,870	993,017			
Sarcee .....	1,180,120	11,000	20,000	36,500	14,000	12,069	800	1,500	1,275,989			
Stony .....	261,774	8,000	15,300	500	13,000	41,125	3,000	10,000	313,699			
Total .....	17,188,881	114,639	505,827	173,245	423,316	603,318	80,789	108,296	19,198,311	16,444	172,760	189,204
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Babine .....	78,466	7,500	131,800	9,250	16,750	51,395	49,875	30,800	975,836		4,500	4,750
Bella Coola .....	356,600	2,850	105,000	10,000	12,800	15,875	99,000	44,000	646,125	250		9,050
Cowichan .....	1,762,700	116,800	174,100	7,500	51,550	49,900	41,550	60,750	2,264,850	6,550	2,100	15,200
Kamloops .....	3,475,293	54,165	119,715	41,435	108,089	350,204	16,282	18,000	4,186,271	15,200		
Kootenay .....	142,085	14,461	19,460	117,700	21,766	79,965	7,650	6,780	409,867		5,100	5,100
Kwawlewith .....	265,879	1,360	96,515	4,000	12,200	51,600	51,600	66,200	498,290	6,550		10,325
Lytton .....	967,508	18,940	72,630	22,930	29,874	75,015	10,375	19,875	1,217,177		3,375	
Nass River .....	300,665	9,500	122,000	46,000	1,300	5,150	97,600	24,500	606,715			
New Westminster .....	1,614,305	12,951	141,000	58,700	13,000	55,315	47,260	63,200	2,095,731		5,300	15,250
Okanagan .....	1,919,435	41,950	188,500	30,000	43,500	262,500	7,650	19,000	2,512,535	9,950	9,000	14,000
Queen Charlotte .....	80,000	1,700	33,000	8,000	40,000	7,500	19,000	19,000	208,200	5,000		500
Skeena River .....	765,656	7,150	196,560	55,590	2,600	820	77,400	31,000	1,136,376	1,300		1,400
Stikine .....	2,075	60	19,788		5,114	2,479	15,916	28,556	74,587	3,535	2,800	6,335
Stuart Lake .....	252,590	12,160	82,570	24,650	11,405	33,080	21,107	21,710	459,272	50		950
West Coast .....	114,000	3,635	107,500		1,410	4,130	60,400	31,650	523,025			
Williams Lake .....	829,910	162,645	42,250	7,000	28,750	82,675	8,800	12,700	1,174,730	113,584		113,584
Total .....	12,927,167	467,827	1,652,388	445,755	400,107	1,077,178	631,065	498,111	18,099,598	162,769	33,575	196,344
MANITOBA												
Birtle .....	496,486	1,155	14,400	1,200	14,960	50,825	2,570	2,775	564,124	1,322	445	1,767
Clanadoboy .....	294,285	4,420	119,300	6,900	6,520	5,615	11,100	21,850	469,990	1,245	5,700	6,945
Fisher River .....	811,000	13,375	52,440	11,800	15,575	31,570	12,700	22,750	970,810	540		540
Griswold .....	214,295	1,080	16,000	7,200	26,600	23,000	2,000	4,100	234,675	320		320
Manitowapah .....	444,601	2,565	29,175	16,100	14,320	71,500	14,500	12,300	604,801	195	1,000	1,195
Norway House .....	52,416	595	43,700	1,100	1,550	14,510	49,348	14,600	177,759		1,500	1,500
Pas .....	266,050	4,180	37,100	9,600	5,400	27,980	68,400	20,500	439,410		1,250	1,250
Portage la Prairie .....	354,040	3,470	9,500	9,000	19,550	22,750	1,550	4,050	424,810		100	100
Total .....	2,933,273	30,840	321,615	63,800	104,455	227,533	162,418	102,525	3,946,479	3,622	19,055	13,677



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New Brunswick													
Northern Division.....													
North Eastern Division.													
South Western Division													
17,460	145	11,500	11,200	1,100	1,850	585	2,500	46,340	200	160	500		
16,240	2,355	28,000	32,750	5,000	4,500	7,500	17,500	143,925	150	150	500		
6,900	205	9,125	15,600	400	685	1,242	1,625	56,192					
70,600	2,685	48,625	59,950	6,800	7,045	9,327	21,425	226,457	350	310	600		
Total													
Nova Scotia													
Annapolis													
1,000	20	1,350		100	15	200	150	2,825	50		50		
7,700	1,040	2,400	3,000	250	625	250	600	15,065		400	400		
13,000	400	5,000	9,000	2,000	2,000	700	900	33,000	200	100	300		
Cape Breton (Sydney)													
8,500		5,000	1,000	500	400	1,500	1,250	16,250					
Cape Breton (Sydney)													
3,000	200	5,000				400	500	11,000			600		
Chatham													
1,800		1,075	1,400	140	200	145	200	2,960					
Digby													
1,350	60	2,000	50	50	60	300		12,440					
Halifax													
10,510	890	5,100	750	1,750	1,650	1,750	2,650	13,720					
Hants													
9,725	500	5,000	2,500	1,000	2,000	700	2,500	25,610	50	200	250		
Inverness													
4,500	1,100	14,400	4,500	575	2,850	750	800	34,700					
Kings													
3,150	200	2,000		500	600	800	800	9,200					
Lunenburg													
1,500	325	3,550	800	148	715	700	1,500	11,188					
Pictou													
1,000	50	10,150	8,450	450	115	600	1,875	23,580					
Quebec													
7,000	700	3,000	12,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,060	21,700	100	125	225		
Richmond													
7,000	250	3,850	12,000	1,000	2,250	1,000	800	28,150	75	1,250	1,250		
Shelburne													
6,500	375	1,200	3,240	50	100	600	500	2,450					
Victoria													
150		2,500		450	1,500	780	700	16,015	100	20	120		
Yarmouth													
81,894	6,110	72,725	58,090	9,313	16,580	12,145	23,655	281,512	575	2,625	3,200		
Total													
Ontario													
Albion													
75,000	5,000	27,450	4,000	4,855	6,590	1,570	10,550	135,015		500	300		
Cape Crozier													
135,000	7,000	60,000	53,000	6,500	26,000	10,000	10,000	287,500	5,000	1,500	6,500		
Chapleau													
148,750	15,475	101,200		25,100	24,600	1,182	30,750	547,000	2,750	5,000	7,750		
Chapleau													
18,400	350	1,100	800		200	5,000	3,000	25,550					
Christiana Island													
30,000	1,200	8,000	7,000		7,000	2,500	3,000	61,700					
Fort Frances													
238,773	1,200	24,000	8,700	14,000	8,200	6,980	8,400	310,813					
Fort William													
182,000	600	25,000	3,000	1,000	5,500	7,000	8,000	233,000					
Georgina Island													
35,000	600	15,000	5,000	1,000	4,800	1,000	1,500	63,900					
Golden Lake													
5,000	800	2,000	3,100	1,000	4,800	1,500	2,000	17,400					
Gore Bay													
80,000	15,020	50,000	22,700	10,200	17,550	7,200	15,000	198,270	200	155	455		
Kenora													
123,171	975	41,640	550	5,150	5,680	28,000	20,500	225,469	14	1,100	1,204		
Maitowahany													
237,000	21,020	68,450	33,000	47,475	48,205	20,750	45,100	531,210	1,440	650	2,090		
Morayville													
95,300	5,895	32,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	1,200	2,000	168,895	100	1,000	1,100		
New Credit													
230,000	11,600	48,600	10,000	12,200	21,370	800	14,000	348,270	585	1,550	1,705		
Parry Sound													
121,000	950	23,700	17,300	4,400	12,800	6,000	17,500	204,610					
Rara													
50,000	4,000	20,400	13,200	2,000	2,400	2,000	17,250	101,250		200	200		
Rice Lake													
115,000	4,000	45,000	11,000	7,500	23,500	7,250	11,000	234,250					
Sarnia													
640,250	14,900	85,900	33,500	24,500	30,550	5,500	50,200	865,000	150	7,000	7,150		
Sarnia													
75,000	1,000	16,000	27,000	4,200	17,000	2,500	4,500	147,800					
Sault Ste. Marie													
54,900	2,600	27,000	25,500	6,650	14,750	9,520	12,775	153,955					
Savannah													
101,885	278	8,625	27	3,215	480	20,000	18,222	162,005					
Sever													
68,000	1,798	2,000	500	400	900	500	950	74,848					
Six Nations													
1,092,400	450,960	680,000	58,000	297,000	200,650	4,500	77,170	2,846,660	800	6,000	6,800		
Sturgeon Falls													
242,190	2,550	44,000	11,500	5,300	15,300	20,000	40,000	280,440					
Thames													
129,064	9,705	12,700	10,000	3,000	10,020	12,145	8,163	195,145	520		520		
Thames													
645,300	1,4,825	97,000	44,800	42,800	80,000	2,645	55,800	1,103,170					
4,978,386	700,701	1,546,965	300,075	544,425	601,045	197,679	454,910	9,414,186	17,919	31,835	49,751		
Total													



TABLE No. 5: VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Concluded

Agencies	Total Value of Lands in Reserve	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Building Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress During Year 1921		
										Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,800	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 1,200	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,250	\$ 3,800	\$ 55,550	\$ 100	\$ 400	\$ 500
Quebec												
Béancourt	4,000	140	3,600	3,000	200	1,100	50	100	9,280			
Bersimis	51,000	630	53,000	3,650	610	2,100	8,500	11,500	110,340	700	10,000	10,700
Chacouna	6,000				150	200		1,230	11,250			
Chaplinawaga	750,500	9,250	440,000	70,500	40,500	130,000	22,000	109,000	1,552,750	500	10,500	11,000
Jeanne Lorette	27,000	500	43,000	25,000	2,500	1,200	1,200	13,400	113,400			
Maniwaki	33,895	4,270	19,485	2,095	9,723	11,725	6,025	12,600	100,508	1,640	2,250	3,880
Marm	26,000	870	4,100	2,550	950	1,050	600	1,900	38,020	155	75	230
Mingun			4,000	2,000			7,525	5,000	18,525			
Oka		1,000	40,000	3,500	10,000	20,000		5,000	82,500	700	200	900
Pierreville	32,000	1,200	60,000	2,500	1,000	3,500	2,000	15,000	117,200	500	600	1,100
Pontef Bleue	38,000	5,900	31,000	6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	128,900	3,000	1,000	4,000
Restigouche	173,000	12,100	51,000		15,000	11,000	18,000	17,000	297,100			
Seven Islands	500		3,500	1,000			6,000	12,000	23,000			
St. Regis	235,000	1,600	90,000	15,000	11,000	32,000	3,000	20,000	407,600	1,750	10,000	10,000
Tamiskaming	33,000	1,200	8,000	1,250	3,560	6,350	9,215	4,000	66,515		1,000	2,750
Total	1,409,895	41,660	820,685	138,045	103,223	222,225	99,715	231,420	3,076,865	8,935	38,625	47,560
SASKATCHEWAN												
Assiniboine	416,340	5,757	19,756	1,180	21,900	67,656	785	7,875	543,841	885	120	1,205
Badgford	1,506,518	12,050	25,600	175	41,660	86,250	10,250	15,200	1,700,703	1,400	1,885	1,885
Carlton	1,515,224	13,019	65,730	31,900	29,909	67,280	7,602	15,941	1,776,155	500	1,500	1,910
Crackoe Lake	1,086,062	11,000	58,320	8,800	51,750	91,700	3,800	12,500	1,350,532	1,700	1,400	3,070
Duck Lake	1,709,815	20,268	35,150	17,900	32,907	81,150	3,832	11,550	1,972,932	1,065		1,065
Fale Hills Agency	607,470	6,100	12,000	2,100	8,500	16,130	1,500	5,000	688,600	1,21	200	321
Fale Hills Colony	576,800	600	55,000	6,000	20,000	28,000	600	8,000	495,000	1,426	300	1,720
Mouse Mountain	250,800	2,600	9,500	3,000	9,900	50,000	9,000	4,500	112,500	300	400	600
Moore Wood	62,495	6,906	5,850		5,151	18,684	513	2,100	101,789			
Omoo Lake	2,141,740	15,850	44,575	3,900	25,255	82,180	9,085	13,200	2,385,782	745	975	1,220
Pelly	609,824	4,200	18,675	3,700	23,400	27,710	5,400	13,000	775,809		450	450
Qu'Appelle	949,750	13,160	37,500	1,000	46,500	57,225	4,105	14,200	1,176,720	4,630	600	5,230
Touchwood	1,190,255	19,785	27,805	1,650	56,818	140,000	20,000	22,900	1,479,215	1,500	1,440	1,940
Total	12,623,673	151,385	425,535	87,405	376,710	796,905	69,202	145,906	14,679,561	29,609	9,320	30,019







TABLE No. 6: SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME

Agency	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Poultry sold, also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals and Timber	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupation	Amount of Pooled Income from Indian Land	Total Income
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ALBERTA								
Blackfoot	74,641	8,772	6,100	30,116	200	25,000	38,718	294,147
Blood	50,000	11,758	20,000	14,763	1,000	15,000	7,183	146,734
Calcuton	48,607	9,395	10,174		2,525	9,855	30,062	197,641
Hobbema	32,040	2,260	1,454	5,026	405	17,680	14,528	78,906
Lower Slave Lake	19,649	9,160	22,050	270	170,850		13,740	234,629
Poplar	4,846	5,409	24,480	450		5,167	6,677	41,855
Saddle Lake	33,256	7,390	9,160		500	4,000	4,316	69,879
Stoney	6,081	2,097	2,080	5,500	5,294	13,740	1,341	19,854
Stony	860	2,361	28,379	500			2,822	34,948
Total	270,038	51,198	124,170	54,658	180,710	93,740	106,470	927,584
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Pelham	53,220	2,300	60,000	50	80,000	15,500	16,700	227,122
Bella Coola	5,725	1,250	10,000	476	23,500	63,500	24,900	184,294
Cowichan	45,006	3,200	86,500	12,956	1,450	6,500	4,094	90,753
Kamloops	205,717	12,965	28,600	24,019	3,000		1,249	247,935
Kootenay	40,914		18,750	50	4,050	2,700	20	90,434
Kwakiwath	48,700	11,960	80,000	1,662	6,430	18,900	1,570	125,778
Nas River	18,070	500	9,500	6,073	5,800	12,400	689	166,222
New Westminster	37,500	3,600	68,700	12,500	8,000	48,450	3,512	97,172
Queen Charlotte	119,650	8,150	20,650	31,830	17,400		8,241	261,174
Skeena River	8,000	5,000	13,000	3,457	1,325	900	6,294	154,404
Okanagan	23,750		62,000	500	3,000	7,000	79	93,779
Shuswap	3,210	7,280	24,172		65,250	57,500		115,188
Stuart Lake	28,049		21,915	371	30,740	11,505	2,216	140,963
West Coast	268	71			145	3,905	89	120,149
Williams Lake	56,255	4,810	50,380		27,554	9,900	42,600	148,757
Total	694,438	61,026	555,408	95,950	379,620	288,460	23,109	2,586,861
MANITOBA								
Becke	27,793	1,000	5,765	857	2,300	4,000	4,000	40,464
Chandabow	17,430	2,425	28,100	1,098	29,560	8,250	12,406	114,029
Fisher River	26,356	5,410	22,200	100	5,500	8,450	9,706	85,722
Garswood	18,384	550	5,500		3,100	1,750	2,710	29,761
Manitowish	34,877	3,890	17,150		4,375	5,850	9,720	82,962
Notway House	3,697	150	21,500		240,000	14,700	12,760	343,817
Pas	15,450	2,500	34,500	8,049	79,000	6,500	14,665	165,084
Portage la Prairie	18,215	50	6,500	670	1,050	2,400	9,421	28,266
Total	159,202	16,035	141,245	10,764	264,885	59,900	72,104	875,969



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NEW BRUNSWICK									
Northern Division	2,500	500	5,500	201	00	100	850	1,495 77	8,836 77
Northern Division	5,000	500	10,000	150	4,000	1,000	2,000	571 36	23,221 36
Southwestern Division	1,100		15,000	78	150	1,200	2,575	42 70	18,135 70
Total	8,600	500	25,500	509	4,210	2,300	5,125	2,109 83	50,193 83
NOVA SCOTIA									
Antigonish	500		1,500			150	225		2,113 00
Argyle and Campbell	800	100	1,700			50	3,150	51 91	6,791 91
Cape Breton (Sydney)	2,000	400	1,500		200	200	2,000		6,380 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)	500		15,000					19 98	15,619 98
Colchester	180		5,000			400	6,000		12,500 00
Cumberland	400		2,000			140	1,150	82 77	3,602 77
Dagby	400		3,500			700	1,500		9,600 00
Halifax	2,000	2,000	12,200	20	3,500	600	8,500	604 78	26,100 78
Hants	1,800	200	3,000		00	000	600		6,000 00
Inverness	1,000	200	3,000		2,700	250	1,400		9,150 00
Knox	500	700	4,000		100	700	500		5,875 00
Labrador	1,010	115	2,000	37	650	550	2,000		5,920 00
Pictou	1,000	100	1,000		800	100	9,000		11,740 00
Queens	1,570	50	400		200	100	500	171 75	3,674 75
Ruford	100	250	1,000		15	8	60		2,447 00
Shelburne	2,700		7,500		250	20	2,000		2,100 00
Yarmouth			200		100	100	100		1,000 00
Total	16,887	3,644	62,800	6	9,165	7,000	40,145	95 609	141,853 09
ONTARIO									
Albion	4,910	15	5,520	2,08	175	142	162		22 658 00
Cape Croker	6,000	3,000	8,000	115	9,000	500	2,000		50,805 00
Caledon	34,700	2,440	90,250	4,602	40	1,400	2,600		140,046 00
Chaplin	1,600		5,000	275	500	30,000			50,516 00
Clitheroe	2,050	200	4,500	5,814	200	200	2,000		23,455 00
Fort Frances	6,200		35,000	1,100	41,400	44,000	4,000		149,127 00
Fort Williams	1,600	1,500	38,000	1,000	30,000				53,688 00
Georgetown Island	700	400	2,500	120	400	400	900		7,161 76
Golden Lake	800		2,000	80		5,000			7,891 14
Greene Bay	11,200	770	26,900	1,488		135			50,546 23
Kemmer	5,425	180	48,000	20	41,000	61,000	44,500		265,762 28
Maitland	2,250	18,640	129,485	2,550	6,800	12,125	16,550		332,015 00
Marysville	10,800	600	15,000	75	250	250	500		32,879 41
New Credit	21,507	2,800	21,000	1,212		300			57,601 49
Port Hope	8,885	2,100	38,500	15,071	750	3,800	5,000		82,112 54
Port St. George	7,000		15,000	840	2,200	4,000	2,000		3,000 00
Rice Lake	19,310	4,600	16,000	213	1,000	8,750	5,500		58,993 80
Sarnia	34,875	3,500	50,750	2,800	1,000	900	9,200		116,804 72
Saugan	6,500	1,000	18,000	7,000	800	1,300	3,000		50,054 74
Sault Ste. Marie	14,200	2,000	18,000	215	13,000	23,000	9,500		94,545 01
Sawant	2,210		39,150		39,850	8,450	11,550		106,775 00
Sengon	552	530	900	40	60	800	1,000		4,465 32
Six Nations	290,000		155,000	5,200		98,000	9,000		491,918 44
Sturgeon Falls	11,600	1,450	32,500	1,000	4,000	21,250	1,600		216,291 50
Thornhill	8,800		23,500	500	1,300	1,500	1,600		43,287 79
Tyendinaga	90,000	4,500	48,000	8,379	2,500	1,500	1,000		161,941 13
Total	625,452	50,374	889,355	64,107	157,185	328,505	122,412	318,815 67	2,796,295 97



TABLE No. 6: SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—Concluded

Agencies	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, including Hay	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals and from Timber	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by Other Indus- tries and Occupations	Amount paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	4,500	750	1,450		750	600	5,100		13,150 00
QUEBEC									
Beaucourt.....	1,367	60	250		50	35	3,500	378 31	2,140 31
Bersimis .....	1,300	300	4,500	7,201		109,000	1,500	6,295 91	132,096 91
Cacouna .....			2,400	5	20	350		456 03	4,731 04
Caughnawaga .....	50,600	15,000	125,000	7,405	400	500	15,000	901 89	214,296 89
Jeune Lorette....			20,000			2,500	17,000	890 29	40,390 29
Maniwaki .....	8,830	217	34,070	5,080	125	31,615	1,401	2,808 07	84,146 07
Maria .....	1,520	200	1,620		365	485	1,330		3,320 00
Mingan.....			150			10,000			10,150 00
Okak.....	8,000	2,000	20,000		100	100	600	111 91	31,211 91
Pierreville .....	2,000	1,500	500	589		600	6,000	216 56	11,405 56
Pointe Bleue .....	19,000	3,000	15,000	1,920	1,200	43,000	3,000	523 53	86,643 53
Restigouche .....	14,700	1,200	4,300	5,100	300	1,500	6,000	142 51	33,242 51
Seven Islands .....			500			15,000			15,500 00
St. Regis .....	60,000	14,500	110,000	412	3,700	1,000	19,000	3,370 00	220,982 00
Timiskaming .....	4,075	250	9,000	796	350	26,509	375	2,003 76	43,949 76
Total	177,392	38,227	347,290	28,508	6,610	245,185	74,706	18,329 87	626,317 87
SASKATCHEWAN									
Assiniboine .....	18,047	13,961	2,185			30	12,140	1,713 10	48,376 10
Battleford .....	61,393	5,660	18,700	16,263	5,900	6,550	3,300	9,296 68	127,062 68
Carlton .....	49,152	5,894	6,310		1,400	11,400	13,323	16,483 98	103,962 98
Crooked Lakes .....	30,771	4,852	5,200	16,483	1,150	5,100		31,185 61	94,741 61
Duck Lake .....	57,100	5,700	13,500	818	800	8,800	11,800	8,165 65	106,683 03
Pile Hills Agency .....	5,800	1,850	600			550	2,550	1,688 48	13,048 48
Pile Hills Colony .....	20,000	2,400	3,000		500	1,500	1,500		26,900 00
Moose Mountain .....	16,650	3,000	1,000	1,000			3,500	2,922 39	30,072 39
Moose Woods .....	6,000	2,300	3,000		100		2,000		31,400 00
Onion Lake .....	43,054	11,450	17,350		12,800	50,700	7,100	5,097 56	148,150 56
Pelly.....	35,000	3,125	14,500	579		9,700	3,500	12,219 32	83,292 32
Qu'Appelle .....	56,816	2,060	10,100	848	1,100	1,750	6,355	25,480 09	104,509 69
Touchwood .....	37,879	12,367	23,133	7,903	2,000	13,000	48,550	12,402 77	157,244 77
Isle a la Crosse District								11,135 60	11,135 60
Total	437,662	74,619	118,878	49,242	25,750	109,080	115,618	127,794 21	1,008,640 21



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RECAPITULATION

Alberta	270,038	51,198	124,179	54,658	13,605	186,716	99,716	136,470 61	927,580 61
British Columbia	694,438	61,026	555,968	95,950	488,290	379,620	288,460	23,109 30	2,586,861 30
Manitoba	159,202	16,035	141,215	10,764	59,855	364,885	51,900	72,164 84	875,960 84
New Brunswick	8,600	500	26,540	509	4,210	2,200	5,425	2,109 83	50,193 83
Nova Scotia	16,887	3,644	62,890	63	9,665	7,605	40,145	956 09	141,853 09
Ontario	625,452	50,374	889,355	64,107	197,185	328,505	122,412	318,815 97	2,506,205 97
Prince Edward Island	4,500	750	1,450		750	600	5,100	.	13,159 00
Quebec	177,392	38,227	347,290	28,508	6,610	245,185	74,706	18,399 87	936,317 87
Saskatchewan	437,662	74,619	118,878	49,242	25,750	199,680	115,618	137,791 21	1,068,649 21
Total	2,394,171	265,373	2,267,765	303,801	805,920	1,624,494	794,482	709,757 72	9,166,763 72



SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

NOTE.—The "Standard" indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading book used and therefore shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies described by the curriculum, thus

Standard I First Reader, Part I  
Standard II First Reader, Part II  
Standard III Second Reader  
Standard IV Third Reader  
Standard V Fourth Reader  
Standard VI Fifth Reader

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Denomination	Number on Roll		Average Attendance	Standard					
					Boys	Girls	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Nova Scotia	Afton	Antigonish County	William J. Rogers	Roman Catholic	14	14	28	1	1				
	At Heatherton	"	Miss Anna McKeough	"	5	4	9	4	1	1			
	Elkasson	Cape Breton	Miss Mattie A. Burke	"	17	16	33	1	1	1			
	Sydney	"	Miss Catherine Gallagher	"	16	10	26	11	8				
	Mallbrook	Colchester	Miss Elizabeth English	"	12	16	28	15	1				
	Pease River	Digby	Miss Mary A. McInty	"	10	6	16	10	1				
	Shubenacadie	Hants	Miss Ruby D. Anthony	"	10	7	17	11	8				
	Whycconough	Inverness	Angus A. McDonald	"	18	22	40	14	10	5			
	New Germany	"	Miss Rose L. Ford	"	4	4	8	4	2	1			
	Indian Cove	Lunenburg	Miss Gertrude McGinn	"	12	6	18	9	11	2			
	Salmon River	Pictou	Miss Mary McDonald	"	11	17	28	6	4	2			
	Middle River	Richmond	John A. Macrae	"	12	12	24	11	11	5			
	At Bushopville	Victoria	Miss Sadie B. Wainbott	"	2	2	4	2	1				
	At Hectanooga	Kings	Miss Emma L. McCarthy	"	2	1	3	2	1				
	Total, Nova Scotia	Yarmouth			136	140	276	128	49	29	18	9	5
Prince Edward Island	Lennox Island	P.E.I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	Roman Catholic	13	16	29	14	7		5		
	Rocky Point	"	J. Henry Seppier	"	4	5	9	4	1				
	Total, Prince Edward Island				17	21	38	18	8	5			
New Brunswick	Big Cove	Northeastern	Miss Martha Isaacs	Roman Catholic	19	11	30	15	8	4			
	Burnt Church	"	Miss Isabelle Driscoll	"	22	16	38	16	12	5			
	Bel Ground	"	Miss Rebecca Isaacs	"	21	18	39	24	11	6			
	Bel River	"	Miss Antonette Blanchard	"	10	9	19	16	9	1			
	Red Bank	"	Miss Delia M. Taylor	"	11	10	21	16	8	4			
	Kingsclear	"	Miss Bridget Crain	"	5	13	18	12	5	3			
	Oromocto	Southwestern	Miss Kathleen Rowan	"	8	8	16	12	4	4			
	St. Mary's	"	Miss Mary T. Hughes	"	12	17	29	20	6	6			
	Woodstock	"	Miss Miriam G. Dunphy	"	16	6	22	10	6	1			
	Total, New Brunswick				136	140	276	128	49	29	18	9	5



## SCHOOL STATEMENT

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Atchamouloum Tobago	Northern	Miss Luelle Bernier Miss Nellie T. Dugan	1	22	21	9	27	15	1	1
Total, New Brunswick				146	132	278	177	102	48	11
Caplanawaga	Caplanawaga	Sr Mary Gabriel, super prio								
		Sr Mary Rita, 1st tea cher								
		Sr Mary Zita, 2nd tea cher	Roman Catholic	246		246	120	45	41	11
		Sr Mary Ann Catherine, 3rd teacher								
		Sr Mary Suzanne, 4th teacher								
		Sr Mary Evelyn, 5th teacher								
		Sr Mary Gabriel, 6th prio								
		Sr Mary Athelene, 1st teacher								
		Sr Mary Claire, 2nd tea cher	"	196	196	196	144	7	15	2
		Sr Mary Claire Anna, 3rd teacher								
		Sr Mary Veronica, 4th, teacher								
Caplanawaga (continuation)	"	Sr Mary Louise Ida	"	1	14	27	2			27
Caplanawaga, Bush	"	Sr Mary Resurrection, Mrs A Beauval	"	12	14		27	17	5	
Caplanawaga, St Isidore Parish	"	Mrs Tony A Jacobs	"	18	20	38	21	20	8	
	Bermain	Sr St Raphael, prio	"				11	25	11	
		Sr St Eugene, 1st								
		Sr St Vincent de Paul, prio	"	52	49	101	67	48	12	6
	Pointe Bleue	Sr St Madeleine Carmel, prio								
		Sr Mary of St Joseph, prio	"	46	55	101	66	20	15	14
Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr Mary of St Ulric, prio	"							
St Francis (C.I.)	Pierreville	Henry L. Mastu	Church of Ireland		8	11	7	4	2	
		Sr L. Woods, superior								
		Sr Mary Josephine, 1st teacher								
		Sr Mary of Mercy, 2nd teacher	Roman Catholic	21	26	50	4	17	15	4
		Sr Mary Donatus, 3rd teacher								
St Regis	St Regis	Miss Ethel Skene	"	12	13	25	15	14		
		Miss Gertrude Lagarde, prio								
St Regis Village	"	Miss Dorothy Brown prio	Undetermined	41	44	75	28	44	11	1

White school attended by Indian children closed during September quarter, 1921 no teacher re-opened January 1, 1922, having been closed since September 30, 1921



## SCHOOL STATEMENT—Continued

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922—Continued

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Chenail	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Margaret Kelly	Undenominational	22	16	38	21	18	11	4	1		
Chetlain	"	"	Miss Angela Morris	"	17	7	24	1	11	7				
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss Geneva Legarde	"	24	27	51	16	30	4				
Oka Country	Oka	Oka	Miss Frances Saunders	Methodist	14	18	32	9	13	6	1			1
Oka Village	"	"	Miss Helen Earl	"	5	13	18	10	12	6	1			
Baskatong (white)	At Baskatong	Maniwaki	Miss M. A. Lither	Undenominational	5	6	11	1	2	10				
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	"	Miss Helen J. White	"	9	11	20	10	6	4				
Maniwaki	"	"	Miss Margaret McCaffrey	Roman Catholic	17	10	27	12	11	7				1
Marina	Marina	Marina	Miss Dora Gideon	"	12	1	13	1	7					
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Agnes of Jesus, prin.	"	45	39	84	64	51	12	1			
Temiskaming	Temiskaming	Temiskaming	Sr. St. Reine, asst.	"	6	11	17	11	5	7	2			1
Brennan's Lake	At Brennan's Lake	"	Miss Blanche Delortie	"	7	11	18	17	6	8	1			
Long Point	At Long Point	Temiskaming	Miss Mary Sauve	"	12	12	24	17	2	2				
Waswanipi	At Waswanipi	"	Mrs. J. D. McLaughlin	Roman Catholic	12	21	33	15	13	14				
Hunter's Point (Prot.)	At Hunter's Point	"	Miss Florence Hanson	Church of England	6	14	20	13	5	2				
Hunter's Point (R.C.)	"	"	Miss Catherine Honan	Undenominational	11	8	19	11	21	1				
Wolf Lake	At Wolf Lake	"	Miss Agnes Robinson	Roman Catholic	5	11	16	9	9	1				
Rupert's House	At Rupert's House	James Bay	Rev. C. C. Brett	Church of England	34	25	59	12	59					
Mistassini	At Lake Mistassini	"	Charles Ischhoff	"	23	35	58	28	38					
Total Quebec					761	778	1,539	656	714	378	197	178	12	4
ONTARIO														
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Rev. Fred J. Dodson	Methodist	28	19	47	21	10	9	18			
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational	18	14	32	22	12	5	10			
Port L'Erin	"	"	Miss May Timmerman	"	8	10	18	15	13					
Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabella McVey	"	4	6	10	6	2	7				
Bear Creek	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Lillibelle Graham	"	7	16	23	11	9	8				
Back Settlement	"	"	Lyman W. Fisher	Church of England	6	13	19	9	7	3				
Muncy	"	"	Miss Mary McArthur	"	15	14	29	12	9	5				
River Settlement	"	"	Miss Merla J. Laids	Undenominational	18	12	30	11	13	6				
Ononda No. 2	Ononda	Ononda	Rev. Donald	Church of England	31	23	54	26	31	6				
Ononda No. 3	"	"	Miss Tena M. Brodie	Methodist	26	24	50	16	33	10				
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Miss A. Spencer	Church of England	9	8	17	5	21	10				
Sand Point	At Sand Point	Fort William	Miss A. McLaren	Roman Catholic	15	13	28	12	10	8				
Lake Helen	Red Rock	"	D. Ducharme	"	16	15	31	10	10	8				
Mountain Village	Fort William	"	S. A. Puelhonne	"	1	7	8	11	9	4				
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Miss Grace Martin	Methodist	15	9	24	17	10	4				
Calabogie, S.S. No. 5	At Calabogie	Golden Lake	Miss Katherine Windle	Roman Catholic	1	1	2	1	1	1				
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	"	Miss Josephine Carter	"	15	13	28	13	16	2				
Shesheganing	Shesheganing	Gore Bay	Miss Sadie J. Burke	"	7	14	21	16	9	1				



## SCHOOL STATEMENT

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SCHOOL STATEMENT—Continued

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922—Continued

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Denomination	Number on Roll		Average Attendance	Standard					
					Boys	Girls		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Six Nations No. 9	Six Nations	Six Nations	G. M. Grant Smith	Undenominational	27	17	44	20	11	7	8	1	1
" No. 10	"	"	S. A. Anderson	"	23	31	54	16	10	18	2	7	7
" No. 11	"	"	Winton Loft	"	51	29	80	44	8	7	1	10	10
Sagunook	Spanish River	Thessalon	Miss Rose Chaput	Roman Catholic	15	8	23	23	1	1	1		
Spanish	"	"	Rev. R. M. Fairbairn	Church of England	6	5	11	10	4	12			
Serpent River	Serpent River	"	Miss Eva McAndrew	Roman Catholic	16	18	34	18	3	1			
At Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Miss Alice McBride	"	15	10	25	31	3	1			
At English River	At English River	"	Rev. P. A. Northam	Church of England	25	29	54	22	11	17	5		
At Fort Albany	At Fort Albany	"	Miss Emily Wesley	"	27	23	50	4	5	1			
At Port Hope	At Port Hope	"	Rev. I. McReynolds	"	25	11	36	14	3	1			
At Martins Falls	At Martins Falls	Treaty No. 9	Rev. A. E. O. Anderson	Church of England	12	12	24	10	2	1			
Moose River (French Post)	At Moose River	"	Fred. Marks	"	13	7	20	21	2	1			
Moose Port	At Moose Port	"	Miss Alice Reynolds	"	22	2	24	34	7	1			
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Nora H. Stoddart	Undenominational	27	20	47	25	2	6	4	1	1
" (Western)	"	"	W. Frank Watson	"	41	17	58	17	1	7	1	7	7
" (Central)	"	"	Walter G. Nevelly	"	20	11	31	12	5	4	1	1	1
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss Beatrice Loft	"	20	7	27	10	6	6	1	1	1
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Mrs. H. Macpherson, prin. Miss Evelyn Fortner, asst. Harold D. Watts	Church of England Methodist	26	25	51	33	14	1	1		
Walpole Island, No. 2	"	"		Methodist	26	22	48	27	12	10	2	1	
Total, Ontario					1,446	1,211	2,657	1,316	448	444	311	157	9
MANITOBA													
Black River	Black River	Candleboy	George Slater	Church of England	8	8	16	10	2	2	2		
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	Rev. Geo. J. Smith	"	10	8	18	14	3	1			
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander	"	Rev. C. H. Fyler	"	17	13	30	18	4	5	1	1	
Patapung Public	St. Peters	"	Rev. Alfred Cook	Undenominational	3	2	5						
St. Peters North	St. Peters	"	Peter Harper	Church of England	8	12	20	12	6	1	4	1	
Poplar River	Poplar River	"	W. J. Hope	Methodist	17	9	26	21	2	3	1		
Bloodvein	Bloodvein	"	Joseph Inglett	Roman Catholic	13	15	28	18	8	2			
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Mrs. Katherine Butcher	Church of England	11	7	18	17	6	4			
Berens River (Prod.)	Berens River	"	A. Willie Linsley	Methodist	20	8	28	16	9	9	1		
Berens River (R.C.)	"	"	Miss M. A. Langlands	Roman Catholic	12	11	23	13	6	7	1	4	
Fisher River	Fisher River	Fisher River	W. G. Tong, prin. Mrs. W. G. Tong, asst. Miss W. H. Stapleton	Methodist Church of England	47	51	98	49	18	14	6		
Peguis Centre	Peguis	"	Nathaniel Asham	"	12	12	24	16	2	3	1		
Peguis North	"	"	A. H. Packer	"	10	6	16	9	2	2	1		
Peguis South	"	"	Rev. J. H. Hill	"	27	10	37	17	12	6	3	2	
Oak River	Oak River	Grismold	Miss Laura J. Davis	Roman Catholic	10	6	16	8	5	2	1		
Elbow and Flow Lake	Elbow and Flow Lake	Manitowish	J. W. Mallinson	Undenominational	4	10	14	10	1	1			
Crane River (combined)	At Crane River	"			5	6	11	11	1	1			



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compared with 1.142. Conducted three clay-sand tests  
conducted in the clay-sand tests.



SCHOOL STATEMENT—Continued

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922—Concluded

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Denomination	Number on Roll		Average Attendance	Standard					
					Boys	Girls		Total	I	II	III	IV	V
ATLANTA													
Pauls	White Whale Lake	Edmonton	Fred J. Dodson	Methodist	5	1	17						
Louis Bull	Louis Bull	Edmonton	Rev. W. L. Elliott	"	1	0	22	17					
Sutton's	Sutton's	"	Miss Edith Taylor	"	17	2	21	11	9				
Goodfish Lake	Chicken	Saddle Lake	J. M. Murray	"	17	2	40	30	4				
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	"	H. W. J. Stenbauer	"	12	7	14	20	7	1			
Sutro	Sutro	Sutro	Miss Wanda Fred	Church of England	1	10	23	16	1	8			
Total, Alberta					80	30	160	129	15	2			
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
Port Babine	Port Babine	Babine	Joe P. Morrissey	Roman Catholic	1	0	48	13	12	10	4		
Kutwanga	Kutwanga	"	Samuel Kudry	Church of England	21	18	36	25	7	1			
Glen Vowell	Susclark	"	Mr. Florence Goodson	Salvation Army	1	1	25	17	1	1			
Hazelton	Chatanakch	"	Mrs. H. C. Peck	Church of England	11	20	33	11	1	1			
Kutwanga	Kutwanga	"	Mr. Albert Goodson	Methodist	1	17	27	9	1	2			
Kutwanga	Kutwanga	"	Miss Edith M. Drysdale	"	18	2	41	21	1	2			
Rocher Deloude	At Rocher Deloude	"	Sydney Finlayson	Roman Catholic	13	15	29	14	5	3			
Measquamit	At Measquamit	"	Mr. H. C. Peck	Methodist	2	7	9	2	2	1			
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Mr. Oliver	"	24	19	43	37	1	1			
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	"	Mr. Margaret Fournier	"	18	10	28	15	11	7			
Chama Hat	Chama Hat	"	Mr. S. P. P.	"	17	17	34	16	6	1			
Katamat	Katamat	"	Mr. R. C. Nelson	"	6	5	11	11	4	1			
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	Mr. J. H. Gibson	"	1	17	25	17	1	1			
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Mr. F. J. Leup	"	27	17	42	23	2	1			
Songhees	Songhees	"	Mr. F. J. Leup	"	5	8	13	6	4	4			
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwakwaka	George M. Luther	Roman Catholic	17	9	24	16	9	1			
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Mr. Florence Howard	Church of England	1	5	6	8	5	1			
Boothroyd	Boothroyd	Lytton	Mr. Billy Blackford	Methodist	11	10	21	11	5	5			
Shulub	Nicola Marmet	Kanloops	A. I. Lyall	Church of England	9	7	16	8	11	1			
Gitlaxanaka	Gitlaxanaka	Nias	Miss Gertrude M. Thorne	"	23	20	43	27	18	3			
Gwinoka	Gwinoka	"	P. A. Mercer	"	17	4	17	14	8	5			
Kincolith	Kincolith	"	Miss Alice M. Colman	"	19	18	37	22	18	8			
Lakalapp	Lakalapp	"	Miss Alice F. Hannum	"	26	10	36	29	12	1			
Chelab	Chelab	New Westminster	Mr. J. Maroney	Roman Catholic	14	1	25	21	8	1			
Katzie	Katzie	"	Mr. Helen Coughlan	"	9	0	9	10	10	1			
Honaleo	Honaleo	"	William Manden	"	10	11	21	10	10	1			
Skwah	Skwah	"	Walter H. Grimsdew	Un denominational	14	8	22	11	4	1			
Shanamon	Shanamon	"	Russel Nicholson	Roman Catholic	7	15	22	8	3	1			



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Charlin (Poble)	At Armstrong	Miss Dorothy Dun-	Undenominational	3	3	6	5	1	2	4	5	2	2
Osoyoos	Osoyoos	Woodie	"	4	4	8	5	1	1	1	5	5	5
At Westbank	At Westbank	Miss Gertrude Hozier	"	6	7	13	8	1	3	9	5	1	1
At Massett	Massett	Miss Viola Lloyd	Church of England	50	32	82	37	38	20	18	37	1	3
Skidegate	Skidegate	Alfred Adams	Methodist	25	28	51	26	22	9	5	8	3	4
At Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	Peter Hill	Undenominational	8	10	18	4	7	1	8	2	2	2
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	Miss Blanche E. Ward	Methodist	17	11	28	14	14	4	5	5	5	5
Katkatla	Katkatla	T. A. McGarrigle	Church of England	31	29	60	30	25	16	10	17	7	2
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	Rev. J. H. Matthews	"	20	20	40	22	10	8	10	9	3	3
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	George Colbin	Methodist	16	14	30	16	12	4	5	5	4	4
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	Miss Evelyn Kilgipert	"	46	50	96	31	36	6	12	30	9	3
Kitselas	Kitselas	Miss Fanny J. Noble	"	6	15	21	9	12	6	1	2	2	2
Natimaf	Natimaf	Miss Kate Trantor, prin	"	6	8	14	10	10	4	4	4	4	4
Chaplet	Chaplet	Miss M. B. McKinnon	Presbyterian	14	15	29	12	19	4	6	6	6	6
Total, British Columbia		Rev. J. Edward Rendle		681	621	1,302	630	594	273	214	154	59	8
Northwest Territories		Miss Gertrude Lawrence											
Fort Smith	At Fort Smith	Sister Gadbois	Roman Catholic	8	4	12	6	7	1	3	1	1	1
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson	Rev. W. A. Blow	Church of England	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Fort Simpson	"	Sister Fernin	Roman Catholic	5	6	11	8	7	3	1	1	1	1
Fort McPherson	McKenzie River District	Rev. J. M. Crisall	Church of England	4	10	14	7	11	2	1	1	1	1
Total, Northwest Territories				18	20	38	22	26	6	4	2	2	2
Yukon													
Old Crow Village	Old Crow Village	Murdo Baalim	Church of England	11	11	22	14	8	14				
Moosehide	At Moosehide	Rev. Benjamin Totty	"	13	15	28	11	19	9				
Selkirk	At Selkirk	Miss Kathleen Martin	"	8	14	22	5	22	5				
Total, Yukon				32	40	72	30	49	28				

Re opened January 25, 1922. Formerly a boarding school. Classified as a day school from October 1, 1921.

White school attended by Indian children

Returns received for December quarter, 1921, only

Returns received for June quarter, 1921, only

Returns received for December, 1921, and March, 1922, quarters



SCHOOL STATEMENT—Continued

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922—Continued

School	Reserve	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll		Average Attendance	Standard					
					Boys	Girls		Total	I	II	III	IV	V
ONTARIO													
Chapleau Port Frances	At Chapleau At Port Frances	Chapleau Port Frances	Rev. George Prewer Rev. H. M. Brassard, O.M.I.	Church of England	55	43	98	87	21	10	2		
Cecilia Jeffrey Kenora	Shoal Lake At Kenora	Kenora "	Rev. W. J. Cookson, Rev. J. de Grandpierre, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic Presbyterian Roman Catholic	30	44	80	75	16	22	7	11	
Port William Orphanage Albany Mission	At Port William At Port Albany	Port William Treaty No. 9	Sister M. F. Clare Rev. L. Ph. Martel, O.M.I.	" "	32	39	71	60	18	6	6	8	6
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	"	Rev. John T. Griffin	Church of England	43	37	80	66	6	7	8	16	
Total, Ontario					213	209	422	361	78	58	40	35	14
MANITOBA													
Birtle Port Alexander	At Birtle Port Alexander	Birtle Chandelevey	Rev. F. E. Pitts Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.	Presbyterian Roman Catholic	33	42	75	62	9	6	14	9	7
Pine Creek Sandy Bay	Pine Creek Sandy Bay	Manitowapish "	Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I. Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.	" "	25	43	68	65	12	8	9	6	9
Cross Lake Norway House	Cross Lake Norway House	Norway House "	Rev. H. Boissin, O.M.I. Rev. J. J. Blackford	Methodist Presbyterian	26	46	72	67	9	13	5	11	-
Portage la Prairie Mackay	Portage la Prairie At Pas	Portage la Prairie Pas	Rev. W. A. Hendry Rev. Arthur F. Minchin	Church of England	32	30	63	58	9	11	11	3	15
Total, Manitoba					47	47	94	87	8	12	20	11	13
SASKATCHEWAN													
Thunderchild Beauval	Adjoining Thunderchild's At Lac la Plonge	Battleford Culleton	Rev. A. Watelle, O.M.I. Rev. Martin Lapeunesse, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic "	41	22	63	56	9	9	10		
Lac la Plonge Cowessess	At Lac la Plonge Cowessess	" Crooked Lakes	Rev. Chas. F. Hayes Rev. J. Carrier, O.M.I.	Church of England Roman Catholic	26	39	65	62	15	19	11	2	1
Round Lake	North side of Round Lake	"			34	50	84	51	6	16	12	3	6
Duck Lake	Near Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Rev. Jas. Green Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Presbyterian Roman Catholic	35	37	72	65	18	9	11	3	11
					30	36	66	55	18	10	1	2	11
					57	54	111	106	11	14	17	19	11



[illegible]



SCHOOL STATEMENT—Continued

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922—Concluded

School	Reserve	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Standard					
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
St Mary's Mission	At St Mary's Mission	"	Rev. John Dupland, C.M.I.	"	47	52	99	86	27	19	39	5	9	
Albion Abousait	Tusait Abousait	West Coast	Rev. H. B. Currie	Presbyterian	40	34	74	53	55	15	7	5	10	4
		"	Rev. J. C. Mullar, B.A.	"	18	10	28	27	3	5	4	6	4	6
Total, British Columbia					163	213	376	331	105	65	90	58	30	19
Yukon														
Larocross	At Larocross	Yukon	Rev. W. Barlow	Church of England	17	19	36	34	25	4	4	4	1	



SCHOOL STATEMENT—Continued

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

School	Situation	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll		Average Attendance	Standard							
				Boys	Girls		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO														
Mohawk Industrial	At Brantford	Mrs. A. M. Boyce	Undenominational	50	74	127	115	7	23	29	24	10	31	
Mount Edgim Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVitty	Methodist	60	75	135	125	20	26	38	31	18	5	
Shungwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. B. P. Fuller	Church of England	38	35	73	59	27	17	16	4	8	5	
Spanish	At Spanish	Rev. V. Gravel, S. J.	Roman Catholic	124	88	208	185	101	30	36	20	16	5	
Total, Ontario				271	272	543	484	151	102	116	79	54	41	
MANITOBA														
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist	71	61	132	118	3	34	17	15	15	17	
Qu'Appelle	At Lebreton	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic	116	135	251	197	9	50	57	33	17	22	
ALBERTA														
St. Joseph	At Davisburg	Rev. J. A. Demers, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic	30	12	42	38	5	11	11	16	8		
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwakwaka'wakw Agency	J. Vivian S. Lord	Church of England	40		40	35	11	7	1	5	5	3	
Christie	On Clayoquot Sound, West Coast of Vancouver Island	Rev. Chas. Moser, O. S. B.	Roman Catholic	30	34	64	57	15	12	2	16		4	
Cochqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist	70	7	151	127	52	25	41	11	26	2	
Kamloops	At Kamloops in the Kamloops Agency	Rev. James McGuire, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic	35	3	68	66	17	27	11	14	2	1	
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay Agency	Sister St. Justinian	"	35	45	80	80	13	15	17	14	11	19	
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. Jos. Courts	"	52	52	104	86	14	34	27	17	5	8	
Lytton	23 miles from Lytton Agency	Rev. A. R. Lett	Church of England	56	49	105	87	12	21	19	36	17		
Cariboo	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane Reserve, Williams Lake Agency	Rev. I. Cheneil, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic	36	41	77	69	35	15	1	9	5		
Fraser Lake	See as but-cut No. 4 Reserve, Stuart Lake Agency	Rev. J. Allard, O. M. I.	"	69	69	138	78	104	25	11				
Total, British Columbia				432	395	827	685	269	174	175	116	65	28	

1 Replaces Stuart Lake Boarding School.



SCHOOL STATEMENT—Concluded

STATEMENT showing the enrolment, by Provinces, in the different classes of schools, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1922

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Un- denomi- national	Denomination					Number on Roll Day Schools			Average Attend- ance	Percent- age of Attend- ance	Standard					
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Metho- dist	Presby- terian	Salvation Army	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Nova Scotia	14		14					136	140	276	128	46.38	106	49	29	18	5	
Prince Edward Island	2		2					17	21	38	18	47.37	19	7	5	5		
New Brunswick	11		11					146	132	278	177	63.63	102	71	48	45	1	
Quebec	31	7	18	4	2			761	778	1,539	656	62.12	714	378	193	138	48	
Ontario	80	35	21	15	9			1,449	1,211	2,660	1,539	57.44	1,319	418	444	313	9	
Manitoba	37	2	6	21	7		1	547	477	1,024	462	45.12	645	210	108	50	11	
Saskatchewan	20	1	4	12	1	2		236	216	452	218	48.25	277	81	57	29	2	
Alberta	6		2	1	5			148	162	310	128	41.29	230	30	38	9	3	
Northwest Territories	4		2	2				18	20	38	22	57.89	26	6	4	2		
British Columbia	42	5	7	12	16	1	1	681	621	1,302	630	49.16	594	273	214	154	8	
Yukon	3			3				32	40	72	30	41.66	49	23				
Total, Day Schools...	279	59	85	70	40	4	1	4,171	3,818	7,990	4,348	54.42	4,141	1,546	1,142	761	73	

BOARDING SCHOOLS

Nova Scotia																		
Prince Edward Island																		
New Brunswick																		
Quebec																		
Ontario	7		4	2		1		213	209	422	361	85.54	197	78	58	40	35	11
Manitoba	8		4	1		2		287	361	648	598	92.28	220	86	114	105	71	32
Saskatchewan	11		6	3		2		362	376	741	624	84.21	287	123	111	112	45	41
Alberta	18		12	6				407	441	848	750	88.44	343	181	159	108	44	13
Northwest Territories	5		1	1				62	101	163	140	85.89	51	36	25	45	6	
British Columbia	7		4	1		2		163	213	376	331	88.03	165	65	90	58	39	19
Yukon	1			1				17	19	36	34	94.44	9	4	4	1		
Total, Boarding Schools	55		32	15	1	7		1,411	1,723	3,234	2,838	87.72	1,226	573	583	472	241	139







SUMMARY OF

Province	Class of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Denominations					
	Day	Boarding	Industrial		Undenominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Methodist	Presbyterian	Salvation Army
Nova Scotia	14			14		14				
Prince Edward Island	2			2		2				
New Brunswick	11			11		11				
Quebec	31			31	7	18	4	2		
Ontario	80	7	4	91	36	26	18	10	1	
Manitoba	37	8	1	46	2	10	22	9	3	
Saskatchewan	20	11	1	32	1	11	15	1	4	
Alberta	6	18	1	25		13	7	5		
Northwest Territories	4	3		7		4	3			
British Columbia	42	7	9	58	5	17	15	17	3	
Yukon	3	1		4			4			
Total	250	55	16	321	51	126	88	44	11	

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.



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SCHOOL STATEMENT

Number on Roll			Average Attend- ance	Percent- age of Attend- ance	Standard						Province
Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
136	140	276	128	46.38	166	49	29	18	9	5	Nova Scotia.
17	21	38	18	47.37	19	7	5	5	2		Prince Edward Island.
146	132	278	177	63.63	102	71	48	45	11	1	New Brunswick.
761	778	1,539	956	62.12	714	378	195	138	66	48	Quebec.
1,933	1,692	3,625	2,384	65.77	1,667	598	618	432	246	64	Ontario.
905	899	1,804	1,178	65.30	898	329	239	170	99	69	Manitoba.
714	739	1,444	1,039	71.95	656	254	227	174	68	65	Saskatchewan.
588	615	1,203	916	76.14	578	222	208	127	55	13	Alberta.
80	121	201	162	80.60	77	42	29	47	6		Northwest Territories.
1,276	1,229	2,505	1,646	65.71	968	512	479	328	163	55	British Columbia.
49	59	108	64	59.26	72	27	4	4	1		Yukon.
6,605	6,416	13,021	8,664	66.46	5,917	2,489	2,081	1,488	726	320	



13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

## INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1922, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

## ONTARIO

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
		Acres	\$ cts.	Acres	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....			100.00	
Eastnor.....	"			358.00	
Lindsay.....	"			589.00	
St. Edmund.....	"			206.00	
Bury (town plot).....	"			161.95	
Oliphant (town plot).....	"			40.00	
Southampton (town plot).....	"			2.00	
Warton (town plot).....	"			8.05	
Islands off Saugeen Peninsula.....	"			163.55	
White Cloud Island.....	Grey....			7.00	
Thessalon.....	Algoma	4.45	89 00	197.24	
Thessalon (town plot).....	"			11.80	
Archibald.....	"				
Dennis.....	"			190.00	
Herrick.....	"			718.00	
Havilland.....	"				
Kars.....	"	129.50	40 28		
Apaquosh (town plot).....	"			10.00	
Laird.....	"			3,586.00	
Vaukoughnet.....	"			800.00	
Kehoe.....	"			14,337.00	
Fenwick.....	"			1,893.50	
Cobden.....	"			370.21	
Ley.....	"			263.00	
Fisher.....	"			80.00	
Fisher (town plot).....	"			141.90	
Tilley.....	"	281.00	161 00		
Tupper.....	"			540.50	
Assignack.....	Manitoulin...	193.00	62 00		
Bidwell.....	"			2.00	
Campbell.....	"			361.00	
Carnarvon.....	"	47.00	9 40	962.00	
Howland.....	"			750.00	
Sheguiandah.....	"	447.00	175 40		
Sheguiandah (town plot).....	"			23 28	
Manitowaning (town plot).....	"	5.00	252 00	22.63	
Tehkummah.....	"	180.00	100 00	1,338.10	
Sandfield.....	"			83.00	
Shaftesbury (town plot).....	"			8.50	
Tolsmaville (town plot).....	"			1,002.00	
Allan.....	"			282.00	
West Bay Reserve.....	"	185.93	1 00	8,244.07	
Billings.....	"			112.00	
Burpee.....	"			97.00	
Barrie Island.....	"			2.00	
Gordon.....	"			53.00	
Gore Bay (town plot).....	"			2.50	
Mills.....	"			13.00	
Cockburn Island.....	"	100.00	20 00	8,542.00	
Dawson.....	"	270.00	130 00	5,487.00	
Robinson.....	"			9,500.00	
South Baymouth (town plot).....	"			133.00	
Meldrum (town plot).....	"			76.80	
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....			100.00	
Cayuga (town plot).....	"			33.36	
Dunn.....	"			1,548.00	
Caledonia (town plot).....	"			50.00	
Shannonville (town plot).....	Hastings.....	25	70 00	39	
Thurlow.....	"			130.00	
Deseronto (town plot).....	"			4.40	
Tyendinaga.....	"			380.00	
Bedford.....	Frontenac.....			208.00	
Islands in River St. Lawrence..	Prov. Ontario.....	5.52	640 00	8.71	
Islands in Georgian Bay.....	"	27.40	822 50		1,163 islands and islets.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT—*Continued*

Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1922, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date—*Continued*.

ONTARIO—*Concluded*

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
		Acres	\$ cts	Acres	
Wild Land Reserve	Rainy River.....	520.40	1,418 90	5,941.90	
Long Sault Reserve	"	97.50	877 50	412.69	
Little Forks Reserve	"			251.43	
Beauceage	Nipissing	320.00	1,448 00	15,347.42	
Commanda	"			23,901.58	
Pedley	"	644.21	1,871 00	5,936.30	
Islands, Otonabee Waters	Peterborough.....	20.47	252 00		
Neching	Thunder Bay.....	15.53	2,000 00		
		3,494.16	10,430 98	116,125.76	

## SASKATCHEWAN

Last Mountain	Assinibora			1,207.50	
Lake Reserve No. 80 A.....	"				
Lakeview (town plot).....	"	20.27	9,115 00	106.28	
Assiniboine Reserve.....	"			638.50	
Muscowpetung Reserve	"			1,463.40	
Kylemore (town plot).....	Humboldt			19.58	
Lestock (town plot).....	"	51	100 00	11.85	
Fishing Lake Reserve	"			618.30	
Crooked Lakes Reserve	Moosomin	160.00	1,440 00	3,343.86	
Swan Lake Reserve (7 A).....	Saskatoon			320.00	
Moosomin and Thunderchild....	West Sask	480.00	5,600 00	3,381.33	
Grizzly Bear Nos. 110 and 111...	Humboldt			1,136.20	
Muscowequan Reserve.....	"	128.00	1,208 00	6,755.23	
Cote Reserve	"	152.00	800 00	336.59	
Keeseekoose Reserve.....	"			571.00	
Key Reserve	"	554.00	2,490 00	375.74	
Kamsack (town plot).....	"			3.11	
Little Bone Reserve	"			3,776.50	
		1,494.78	20,753 00	24,064.97	

## ALBERTA

Wabamun Reserve.....	North Alberta....			1,759.86	
Wabamun (town plot).....	"			456.13	
Sharphead Reserve	"			342.30	
Samson Reserve	"	415.24	5,942 88	2,639.42	
Louis Bull Reserve.....	"			1,076.00	
Duffield (town plot).....	"			235.81	
Michel Reserve	"			342.00	
Blackfoot Reserve	South Alberta.			9,456.61	
Sarcee Reserve.....	"			6,650.00	
Peigan Reserve	"			10,442.00	
		415.24	5,942 88	33,400.13	

## MANITOBA

Gambler's Reserve	Marquette			160.00	
The Pas (town plot).....	Neepawa			731.77	
Long Plain Reserve.....	Portage la Prairie.	103.52	2,070 40	968.06	
Swan Lake Reserve	"	3.45	150 00		
		106.97	2,220 40	1,859.83	



INDIAN LAND STATEMENT—*Concluded*

Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1922, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date—*Concluded*.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
		Acres	\$ cts.	Acres	
Tobique.....	Victoria.....			283.00	
Tabusintac .....	Northumberland.	107.00	202 50	2,493.00	
Edmundston .....	Victoria .....	5.06	538 05		
		112.06	740 55	2,776.00	

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scowlitz Reserve No. 1.....	New Westminster	2.00	200 00		
Campbell River Reserve No. 2.	Vancouver Island.	90.00	13,500 00		
Deadmans Creek Reserve.....	Kamloops.....	48.23	1,446 90		
Okanagan Reserve No. 1.....	Yale.....	17.70	177 00		
Skwawkum Creek Reserve No. 3	New Westminster	13.33	333 25		
Harrison River Band.....					
Songhees Reserve.....	Esquimalt.....	1.09	1,471 50		
Slosh or Shalath Reserve No. 1.	Lillooet.....	6.20	150 50		
Ruby Creek Reserve No. 2.....	Yale.....	54	150 00		
Port Langley Reserve No. 2.....	New Westminster	1.90	380 00		
Esquimalt.....	Esquimalt.....	23	310 50		
		181.22	18,119 65		

QUEBEC

Ouiatchowan.....	Lake St. John.....			3,917.14	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon.....			4,057.74	
Maniwaki (town plot).....	Ottawa.....			39.61	
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming.....			1,728.59	
Quarante Arpents.....	Laprairie.....			19.00	
				9,762.08	

GENERAL REMARKS

The land sold during the year amounted to 5,804.43 acres, which realized \$58,207.46. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 187,988.70 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold amounted to \$2,076,929.10, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.



# APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

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CIVIL GOVERNMENT, 1921-22

Vote	Grant	Expendi- ture	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	148,040 00	141,090 26	6,949 00	
Contingencies.....	19,000 00	16,076 36	2,923 00	
Unexpended balance.....				9,873 38
	167,040 00	157,166 62	9,873 00	9,873 38

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1921-22

	Grant	Expendi- ture	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ontario and Quebec—</i>				
Relief.....	66,718 00	68,477 89		1,759 89
General expenses.....	73,717 00	76,764 53		3,047 53
Repairs to roads.....	12,700 00	10,890 54	1,809 46	
Clearing land.....	3,000 00		3,000 00	
Balance unexpended.....				2 04
	156,135 00	156,132 96	4,809 46	4,809 46
<i>Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Terri- tories—</i>				
Implements, tools, etc.....	5,190 00	4,722 31	467 69	
Field and garden seeds.....	9,013 00	8,713 33	299 67	
Live stock.....	2,150 00	2,777 26		627 26
Supplies for destitute.....	177,527 00	154,371 90	23,155 10	
Medical attendance, hospitals, etc.....	111,450 00	140,096 10		28,646 10
Triennial clothing.....	3,540 00	4,133 72		593 72
Surveys.....	11,000 00	7 65	10,992 35	
Sioux.....	8,145 00	9,225 37		1,081 37
Mills.....	5,750 00	9,716 61		3,966 61
General expenses.....	304,645 00	304,643 16	1 84	
Unexpended balance.....				1 59
	638,410 00	638,408 41	34,916 65	34,916 65
<i>British Columbia—</i>				
Salaries.....	68,130 00	67,792 18	337 82	
Relief.....	35,000 00	31,037 82	3,962 18	
Seed.....	8,450 00	5,711 34	2,738 66	
Medical.....	73,200 00	88,210 43		15,010 43
Travelling expenses.....	25,000 00	21,109 26	3,890 74	
Miscellaneous.....	26,660 00	26,786 21		126 21
Surveys.....	5,000 00	754 50	4,245 50	
Balance unexpended.....				38 26
	241,440 00	241,401 74	15,174 90	15,174 90
<i>Annuities—</i>				
Treaty 9.....	205,290 00	156 00	13,456 00	13,456 00
Robinson Treaty.....		10,000 00		
Man., Sask., Alta. and N.W.T.....		181,678 00		
Unexpended balance.....				
	205,290 00	191,834 00	13,456 00	13,456 00



APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1921-22—*Con.*

Vote	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>				
Salaries.....	1,160 00	1,040 00	120 00	
Relief and seed.....	1,875 00	2,208 68		333 68
Medical.....	1,350 00	1,501 92		151 92
Miscellaneous.....	250 00	181 55	68 45	
Repairs to roads.....	300 00		300 00	
Balance unexpended.....				2 85
	4,935 00	4,932 15	488 45	488 45
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>				
Salaries.....	6,240 00	4,929 17	1,310 83	
Relief.....	11,000 00	27,615 16		16,615 16
Medical.....	6,000 00	10,400 97		4,400 97
Miscellaneous.....	25,300 00	4,476 40	20,823 60	
Agriculture and seed.....	1,000 00	1,688 58		688 58
Repairs to roads.....	600 00	1,026 12		426 12
Balance unexpended.....				3 60
	50,140 00	50,136 40	22,134 43	22,134 43
<i>New Brunswick—</i>				
Salaries.....	3,184 00	3,196 22		12 22
Relief.....	18,000 00	17,358 12	641 88	
Medical.....	5,300 00	5,782 26		482 26
Miscellaneous.....	850 00	1,380 95		530 95
Repairs to roads.....	450 00	14 00	436 00	
Agriculture and seed.....	1,000 00	1,052 17		52 17
Balance unexpended.....				0 28
	28,784 00	28,783 72	1,077 88	1,077 88
<i>Yukon—</i>				
Relief, medical attendance and medicine.....	11,000 00	10,212 10	787 90	
General expenses.....	4,000 00	3,348 50	651 50	
Unexpended balance.....				1,439 40
	15,000 00	13,560 60	1,439 40	1,439 40
<i>General—</i>				
Surrender of land.....	50,000 00		50,000 00	
Relief.....	115,000 00	154,721 47		39,721 47
Tuberculosis.....	18,000 00	20,605 68		2,605 68
Printing and stationery.....	5,000 00	7,997 84		2,997 84
Assist. Acct. 310.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Surrender McKenzie River Dist.....	39,000 00	40,226 02		1,226 02
Surveys.....	3,000 00	1,627 69	1,372 31	
Smallpox, etc.....	15,000 00	15,406 44		406 44
Registration Fees.....	1,500 00	200 75	1,299 25	
Legal expenses.....	10,000 00	15,713 89		5,713 89
Balance unexpended.....				0 22
	259,500 00	259,499 78	52,671 56	52,671 56
<i>Indian Education.....</i>	1,363,420 45	1,363,419 71	0 74	
Bonus Vote 367.....		98,122 81		
Increases Vote 529.....		4,512 50		
Retirement Act, 1920.....		4,546 24		
Gratuities Act, 1918, Sec. 30.....		1,743 32		



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## RECAPITULATION—APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1921-22

Vote	Grant	Expendi- ture	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Government.....	167,040 00	157,166 62	9,873 38	
Annuities.....	205,290 00	191,834 00	13,456 00	
Prince Edward Island.....	4,935 00	4,932 15	2 85	
Nova Scotia.....	50,140 00	50,136 40	3 60	
New Brunswick.....	28,784 00	28,783 72	0 28	
Ontario and Quebec.....	156,135 00	156,132 96	2 04	
Manitoba, Sask., Alta. and N.W.T.....	638,410 00	638,408 41	1 59	
British Columbia.....	241,440 00	241,401 74	38 26	
Yukon.....	15,000 00	13,560 60	1,439 40	
General.....	259,500 00	259,499 78	0 22	
Indian Education.....	1,363,420 45	1,363,419 71	0 74	
Total.....	3,130,094 45	3,105,276 09	24,818 36	

## INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transaction in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1922.

Service	Debit	Credit
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance March 31, 1921.....		\$11,458,660 99
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees.....		689,271 91
Interest for year ending March 31, 1922.....		583,831 49
Legislative grants to supplement the funds.....		3,000 00
Outstanding cheques, 1919-20.....		211 03
Credit transfers during the year.....		10,365 00
Expenditures during the year.....	\$ 1,340,730 48	
Debit Transfer unclaimed interest.....	2,032 51	
Balance March 31, 1922.....	11,402,577 43	
	\$12,745,340 42	\$12,745,340 42



